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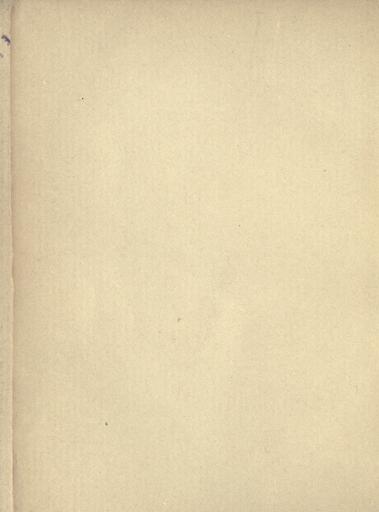
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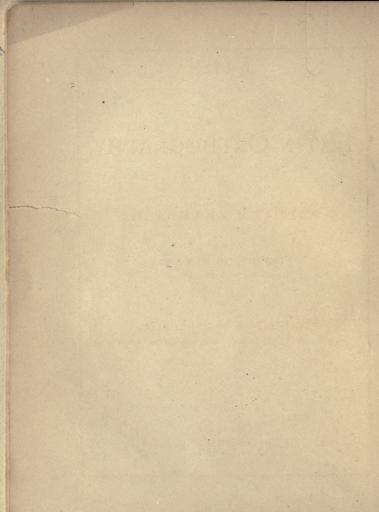
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AIDS

TO

LATIN ORTHOGRAPHY.

BY

WILHELM BRAMBACH.

Translated from the German, with the author's sanction.

BY

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The following translation of Brambach's admirable Hülfsbüchlein für lateinische Rechtschreibung will, I trust, prove of practical value to classical students in this country. To those whose aim it is to become accurate Latinists, the importance of the subject can scarcely be overstated. It has been held, indeed, by not a few scholars of sober judgment, that it is a matter of even greater moment than the question of Latin pronunciation; but, not to touch upon that vexed point, it would, perhaps, be truer to say that until Latin orthography is systematically and persistently taught in our schools and colleges, no reformation in pronunciation is likely to obtain generally.

The significance of the subject from a metrical and etymological point of view is too manifest to require argument.

And yet it is scarcely too much to say that the whole matter is practically ignored in this country,

both in the actual teaching of the class-room and, with few praiseworthy exceptions, in American editions of the classics. In the former, as a general rule, one form of a word is accepted in written exercises as being quite as good as another; while in the latter, outside a few scholarly editions, we find a dead level of orthographic uniformity from Sallust to Tacitus.

That such a state of things can long exist in a country where there are so many teachers trained in the best European universities and fully abreast of . the results of Continental investigation, is not to be expected. England, the most conservative of nations in things classical, as in all other things, has responded with unwonted promptness to the eloquent pleadings of PROF. MUNRO on the subject in his Introduction to Lucretius, and English schoolmasters, it is said, are doing conscientious work in this direction. In Germany the subject has long been accorded in the schools that degree of painstaking attention which it so fully merits, every boy in the gymnasia being required to keep constantly at his elbow such a readyreference table of orthography as that appended to this volume. Of the eminent scholars who, in that country, have made the matter a subject of special investigation, FLECKEISEN, WAGNER, SCHULTZ, and

others, Brambach stands confessedly first, his larger work published in 1868 (Die Neugestaltung der lateinischen Orthographie in ihrem Verhältniss zur Schule) having made him the generally recognized authority on the subject. In this Hülfsbüchlein the student will find embodied the results of that more elaborate work as well as those of the author's subsequent study, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of sound scholarship, that the book will be as cordially welcomed by teachers in America as it has been by their brethren in Germany.

Immediately on the appearance of the *Hülfsbüchlein*, in 1872, the eminent classical publishers, Messrs. Teubner of Leipzig, advertised that thereafter the texts of their Latin authors for schools would be printed in accordance with its decisions. These well-known texts ("für den Schulgebrauch") are used in many of our best schools and colleges, and afford valuable aid to teachers who bestow any attention upon Latin orthography. Necessarily dictionaries and grammars exert an overwhelming influence in this direction, and it is a hopeful sign that we have recently had an elementary Latin text-book (the excellent *Latin Primer* by Prof. B. L. GILDERSLEEVE, Ph. D.) in which Brambach's spelling has been consistently followed, and that the revised edition of Andrews' *Latin Lexi-*

con has been intrusted to scholars who are known to be in sympathy with the great German authority.

My special obligations are due to my friend, Prof. Thos. R. Price, M. A., one of the foremost of our young American scholars, not only for assistance in verification of authorities cited, but for repeated and valuable suggestions.

A few errors in the German original have been corrected in this translation, and the table of abbreviations extended.

The references to Vol. II. of Neue's Formenlehre der lateinischen Sprache have also been changed so as to conform to the new edition of that valuable work, which has entirely superseded among scholars the old edition referred to in the original.

W. GORDON McCABE.

University School, Petersburg, VA., 1877.



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INTRODUCTION TO THE GERMAN EDITION.

RULES for Latin orthography have a double aim.

In the first place, they seek to give the texts of authors the proper form that is based upon the history of the language.

In the second place, they settle the forms for

modern Latinity.

I.

The time in which the Roman writers now read in our schools flourished, embraces a period of about two centuries (something more than from 100 B. C.* to 100 A. D.). At the beginning of this period, the Latin language, as is frequently evidenced by the texts of these authors, was in process of a rapid development in respect to forms. With a view to distinguish the usage of these writers in the matter of pronunciation and orthography, we may divide them into three groups.

To the first and oldest group belong Cicero, Cæsar,

and Sallust.

Of these, Sallust has a marked fondness for long-

* This limit is given in view of the fact that Terence is, unfortunately, no longer read in German schools.

established forms, while Cæsar lends a ready ear to the pronunciation just coming into fashion, and in so far as his philological studies allow it to seem advisable, forwards a general acceptance of the same through his writing. Cicero takes a middle course. by seeking not so much to carry through his own peculiar notions about the correct system of phonetic spelling, as by accepting the actually received usage in regard to pronunciation and orthography, and by making concessions to it contrary to his own convictions.

Livy, Vergil, Horace, and Ovid constitute a second

group.

Livy is no innovator in the matter of spelling and pronunciation. In his simple narrative he clings to the prevailing orthography of his contemporaries. But as his whole heart is with the past, he has the knack, when treating of grave and venerable matters of religion and state, of giving an antique coloring to his narrative by using words aptly selected, whether we regard the words in themselves or their archaic spelling. The same is true of Vergil.

On the other hand, Horace and Ovid, gladly turning to the fresh life of the present, prefer to avail themselves of the modes of speech just coming into vogue. Horace, indeed, puts himself into a conscious antagonism to the old-fashioned poetry of the

past.

To the third group belong Quintilian, Curtius, and Tacitus.

These wrote in a time when the innovations which had forced their way in since Cæsar's day had attained general recognition, and were used in writing without hesitation.

Apart from the others stand Cornelius Nepos and Phædrus, whose writings have been handed down to us in such a way as to render impossible any authoritative judgment as to the original state of their texts. We can only remove from these texts incorrect readings, without introducing into them the peculiar orthography of any fixed time.

On the other hand, the texts of the other authors named above may be so dealt with, that the first two groups conform to the practice of the old Latin in pronunciation and spelling, which prevailed down to the time of Nero, while the third (Quintilian, Curtius, and Tacitus) belongs to the Silver Latinity in its highest development.

Moreover, we are not to suppose that ancient authors undertook any critical revision of their manuscripts with an eye to orthography. So far as we can form an opinion from the originals, the ancients did not hesitate to use side by side, in the same passage, and without distinction, both of the correct forms of a word, provided that these forms still held a place in the living speech.

A narrow selection of certain forms, the spelling and pronunciation of which were to be rigidly observed throughout, would, in the eyes of an author, have seemed a task fit only for some obscure literary drudge. But, on the other hand, they were equally far from employing recklessly current and antiquated forms side by side.

The bad taste of the second century after Christ

first introduced this vicious habit.

II.

The orthography which obtained in the Silver age, when at its highest form-development (from Nero to Hadrian), may be justly regarded as the best model both for modern Latinity and for grammatical purposes. For, in the first place, our Latin forms have been, in point of fact, based upon this orthography by the older grammarians. The later grammarians too, in part unconsciously, have nearly all taken this stage of the development of the language as their starting-point. To think of setting up now any other period as the standard, would be a useless experiment, and, in comparison with the insignificance of the object, one involving far too much trouble. In the second place, we know of no earlier period of the Latin tongue so precise in the matter of forms as that which begins with Nero, while it evidently would not be advisable to select for our purpose any later time. In the third place, the form of the language from Nero to Hadrian really exhibits its fullest phonetic development.

In presenting the essential general rules for Latin orthography, we have in the following pages taken as our basis the model period of the language. Side by side, we have also given those deviations of the

older period which should be familiar to the pupil for his reading.

The greater part of this hand-book consists of an index of words, in which we have arranged, in alphabetical order, the rules of orthography which are of most importance in schools, for written exercises, and for the reading of authors. In preparing this index, regard has been had as much as possible to practical needs. We have especially omitted, so far as feasible, all references to larger grammatical works, since it is not seldom the case that the teacher has no means of verifying such references. On the other hand, pertinent citations from authors used in schools are given. By thus referring the reader to sources easy of access, we afford him the opportunity of prosecuting his own orthographic investigations, and of keeping them vividly in his mind.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Br. = Die Neugestaltung der lateinischen Orthographie in ihrem Verhältniss zur Schule, von Wilhelm Brambach. Leipzig (Teubner), 1868.

Cod. Vat. Verrin = Codex Vaticanus of Cicero's Orations against
Verres (Cicero, ed. Baiter, Halm, Zürich,
1854, Vol. II, 1, pp. 133 sqq. 446 sqq. Mai,
Auct. Class. II, p. 390 sqq.).

Cod. Veron. Livii = T. Livii ab urbe condita lib. III — IV, quae supersunt in codice Veronensi (ed. Mommsen, in the Transactions of the Berlin Academy, 1868; Phil.-Hist. Cl. p. 31).

C. I. L. = Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.
C. I. Rh. = Corpus Inscriptionum Rhenanarum.

FL. = Fifty paragraphs from a Hülfsbüchlein für lateinische Rechtschreibung, by Alfred Fleckeisen. Leipzig (Teubner), 1861.

HENZEN, Scavi = Scavi nel bosco sacro dei fratelli Arvali....
relazione publ. da GUGLIELMO HENZEN.
Roma, 1868.**

OR. = ORELLI (Inscriptionum Lat. Collectio).

I. R. N. = Inscriptiones Regni Neapolitani (ed. Momm-SEN).

Mon. Ancyr. = Monumentum Ancyranum.

 Placidi Gloss.
 = Glossæ Placidi Grammatici (ed. Mai).

 P. L. M.
 = Priscae Latinitatis Monumenta Epigraphica.

* This work contains a list of Inscriptions which supplement and confirm the third section of *Die Neugestaltung der lat. Orthographie*, p. 307 sqq.

GENERAL RULES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

A. SPELLING.

§ I. THE NATURE OF LATIN SPELLING.

THE spelling of the Romans was phonetic (according to sound); that is, the sounds uttered in actual pronunciation were indicated by the spelling. If single sounds were varied or lost, the spelling changed in conformity with such variation, while lost sounds were no longer indicated.

Etymological spelling is opposed to phonetic spelling. Etymological spelling arises when those sounds which were originally present in a word are still written in full, after they have undergone change, or are only faintly heard in the living pronunciation. Of this last kind is the French spelling.

§ 2. THE LATIN ALPHABET.

From the time of Augustus, the Romans used the following alphabet:

ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPORSTVXYZ.

The two letters I and V marked a vowel as well as a consonant sound, viz. i and j, u and soft w. The character J for i (pronounced like y) is modern. But even in antiquity, side by side with the angularly shaped V, there came into use a rounded secondary form U, employed in writings on papyrus or parchment, in painted as well as in sunk inscriptions, and, more rarely, in raised ones. This

secondary form likewise marked a vowel as well as a consonant sound.

The letters Y and Z belong to foreign words, especially Greek ones.

The Latin alphabet is derived immediately from the Greek. Z stood in the sixth place, but it was scarcely used at all, and in the third century B. C. disappeared. Its place was taken by G, a letter which did not originally exist, and which took its shape from C. Towards the end of the Republic, the necessity of writing Greek words accurately led to the adoption of Y, and to the re-admission of Z. These letters consequently came in at the end of the alphabet.

In the modern forms of the Latin alphabet, I i and J j, U u and V v, are distinct. But as the character J did not come down to us from antiquity, it has, in more modern times, been generally removed from the texts of Latin authors. The smaller form j is also to be avoided in Latin. On the other hand, the use of u to mark a vowel sign, and v to mark a consonant sign, has become far more general. We adhere to the prevailing usage, and consequently in the following pages, I or i denotes the vowel i as well as the consonantal j (pronounced j). V designates the vowel u and soft vv; u is only vowel, v only consonantal.

B. RULES DEDUCIBLE FROM PHONETICS.

§ 3. THE CONCURRENCE OF TWO I's.

In ancient times, II was written, (1) if two purely vowel *i*-sounds met together; (2) occasionally to mark a half vowel sound $= \hat{y}$; (3) if a consonantal *i* preceded a vowel i = ji.

1. Two purely vowel i-sounds come together:

- a. In the Genitive Singular of the Second Declension (§ 14, 2).
- b. In the Dative and Ablative Plural of the First Declension, and in the Nominative, Dative, and Ablative Plural of the Second Declension (§ 13. § 14, 3).
- c. In the Perfect Tense and in the derived forms, if a v falls out between two i-sounds . . . -ii = ivi (§ 19, II.).
- 2. A half vowel sound \widehat{y} arises whenever i occurs between two vowels without forming a separate syllable, the i in this case being essentially a consonant. So in Aiax = Ajax, a little of the vowel sound was heard, and it was pronounced $A\widehat{y}ax$. The latter was also indicated in writing, though not regularly, by the double I: AIIAX. Examples of the same kind are AIIO, GAIIVS, GRAIIVS, (is) EIIVS, MAIIA, MAIIOR, PEIIOR, POMPEIIVS, TROIIA, VVLTEIIVS. Cicero is said to have written AIIAX, AIIO, MAIIA.

But as this was not the general usage in spelling, we adhere to the prevailing custom of the ancients, and write only ONE I: Aiax, aio, Gaius, Graius, eius, Maia, maior, peior, Pompeius, Troia, Vulteius.

Instead of II, a lengthened I (I = i longa) was also sometimes used, a character which originally represented the vowel i long by nature. In regard to this, as also on the double I, cf. Br. pp. 23, 184–188. We also find in Ciceronian Mss. the customary spelling with a single I, \dot{e} , g. eius, maior in $Vat.\ Verr.$, $De\ Re\ \dot{p}$, al. Cf. Ribbeck, $Prol.\ in\ Verg.\ p.\ 426$.

3. Consonantal i may stand before vowel i=ji in compounds of the verb iacio. Cf. § 20, II.

§ 4. THE CONCURRENCE OF TWO V'S.

VV was written in antiquity, (1) if two vowel u-sounds came together; (2) if a vowel u followed a consonantal v

=vu; (3) if a vowel u preceded a consonantal v=uv. VV representing uu and vu was not in use before the time of Augustus, but the older combination VO=uo and vo, was employed instead.

Cicero wrote INGENVOS, SERVOS (ingenuos, servos) for the Nominative Singular.

During the second half of the first century A. D., the grammars adopted the later form VV, which had come into use since the time of Augustus.

We follow the grammars of this time and write:

aedituus ·	avus	vulgus	acuunt
exiguus	cervus	vulnus	metuunt
ingenuus	servus	vulpes	statuunt
perpetuus -	vivus	vultur	tribuunt
mortuus	ovum	- vultus	vivunt, etc

VV representing uv (e. g. uva, iuvo, iuventus) is certainly older than vu, uu, and there is no question as to its employment in writing.

Cf. Br. 87-101 on the older combination VO, which is also found in the later days of the Empire, and on the development of VV (uu, vu, uv).

VV was sometimes avoided by the falling away of one of these characters, e. g. INGENVS = ingenuus, VIVS = vivus, IVENTVS = inventus. (Br. 90 sq., 94.) Under this head belongs the familiar dius = divus (sub dio).

On quu, see § 6, II.

§ 5. DIPHTHONGS.

I. Of the Diphthongs, ae and oe are liable to be confounded with e. Cf. such words as caelum, glaeba, oboedio.
As early as from the first century after Christ, ae was confounded

with e in inscriptions, and it is often difficult to arrive at the correct spelling, since the oldest Mss. are in this respect utterly untrustworthy and faulty. We can only decide for the ae or the e with absolute certainty when a doubtful word is authenticated by well-written inscriptions. The confounding of oe and e passed over from plebeian into mediæval Latin, and has had a deteriorating influence on Mss. As in the Middle Ages ae and oe were confounded with e, so the distinction even between ae and oe became obliterated (Br. 204-207).

2. The Romans rendered $\epsilon\iota$ before a vowel, in Greek words, by e as well as i. They did not employ the diphthong ei. This rendering of $\epsilon\iota$ by e is the older usage, and belongs to the times of Cicero and Augustus, but by the first century of the Empire $i = \epsilon\iota$ occurs far oftener. We cannot lay down a general rule which will hold in the case of every word, but must be guided in individual instances by the readings of Mss. and by inscriptions. See in the alphabetical index, Alexandrea, Antiochea, Areopagita, Areus pagus, Augeas, Dareus, Decelea, Heraclea, Pythagoreus, Seleucea, Thalia.

Before consonants $\epsilon \iota$ usually becomes i, e. g. in patronymics like *Atrides*. Cf. in index, cheragra, Hilotae, idyllium, Polycletus.

The older form with e was preserved in Aeneas (Λίνείας); i became prevalent in Academia ('Λκαδήμεια). On the other hand, in most words, particularly in adjectives in είος and in names of towns in εία, the usage varied, so that Priscian was forced to allow e as well as i. For examples, see ZUMPT on Cic. in Verr. II, 2, 21, 51; MADVIG on Cic. de Fin. V, 19, 54; ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 21, § 98 (I, p. 67 sg.); OSANN on Cic. de Re p. (pp. 466–468); FLECKEISEN, Philologus, IV, 335 sq.; RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. pp. 415, 417 sq.; Cf. KELLER, Jahrb. für Phil. 103, p. 759.

§ 6. GUTTURAL CONSONANTS.

I. Cas a Sibilant.

From the beginning of the Middle Ages, or, at the earliest, from the last century of the Roman empire, C before I with a following vowel was pronounced as a sibilant. About the same time, or a little earlier, T before I with a following vowel in like manner became a sibilant. For example, since cia and tia were pronounced alike (zia), ci and ti were confounded in writing, and thus great confusion occurred in the Mss. of the Middle Ages. The true spelling can only be ascertained from the oldest Mss., and from inscriptions.

As early as the third century, ti before a vowel was confounded with ci in the African dialects. See L. Müller, De re metr. p. 262. In the rest of the Western nations, the confusion probably first occurred a century later (Br. 215-219).

Examples are: condicio, contio, nuntio, otium, solacium, etc. Here belongs the whole class of Adjectives in -icius, which were first written with a t (-itius) after the fall of the Roman empire.

II. QV before V.

QV preceding a u-sound does not occur in the time of the Roman republic. Cicero wrote QVOM, CVM, QVOI (cui), EQVOS (equus), and the like. But when VV = vu had been formed, QVV also came into use, and we therefore write, following the text-books of the Roman empire:

antiquus, coquus, loquuntur, iniquus, equus, sequuntur, etc.

Br. 95, 229 sq. Cf. above, § 4. The Ciceronian Mss. still preserve numerous remains of the spelling QVOM, etc.

But before the combination QVV (quu) was made possible, in some instances two new combinations had already been formed from the older form QVO. Q passed over into C, and from the VO there arose, either through abrasion, simple V, or through loss of V, simple O.

Thus are to be explained the following forms:

cum, old quom, was not written quum.

cotidie, sharpened into cottidie (quoto-die); not to be written quotidie.

As cum arose from quom, so the termination -cus arose from quos in Substantives and Adjectives: e. g. accus, instead of aeguus, cocus, instead of coquus, from aeguos and coquos. This termination, which we frequently meet with in Mss., is, it is true, theoretically correct, but was not accepted by the grammarians of the Empire. Consequently we avoid it. So too the verbal forms secuntur, locuntur, instead of sequuntur, loquuntur, from sequontur, loquontur. (Br. 232-237.)

§ 7. LABIAL CONSONANTS.

I. B before S and T.

B before S and T was pronounced hard, and sounded like P. In many instances this hard sound is indicated by the spelling, and in place of the original B, we find the P, which had come to represent that sound.

On this point the grammars should lay down the following rules:

I. B is written before S in Substantives, whose Genitive ends in -bis; e. g. urbs, not urps; plebs, not pleps.

2. B is written before S and T in Prepositions; ab (abs, absque), ob, sub; e. g. absorbeo, obses, obsto, obtineo, subsequor, etc; not abs, obt.

Only in *subter* and *supter* are both spellings allowed, but the first is the more correct.

3. P is written before S and T in the Conjugation of the Verb; e. g. scribo, scripsi, scriptum, not scribsi; absorpsi, nupsi, nuptum, etc.

In antiquity, these rules were not always observed. We frequently find in inscriptions such forms as PLEPS, OPSIDIO, OPTINEO, SCRIETVS, etc. (Br. 241-248.)

II. P between M and S, M and T.

When M and S or M and T collide, a p-sound is inserted after the M. There are physiological reasons for this. The P-sound arises on opening the lips closed for the m-sound, and renders easier the transition to S or T. Accordingly, in Verbs whose stem ends in M, a P is inserted before the terminations si, tum, etc., e. g. demo, dempsi, demptum; emo, emptum; sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, etc. This spelling obtains universally in the case of the Verb. On the other hand, the P was generally discarded by grammarians in the Substantive hiems.

BR. 248 - 250. HIEMPS is also supported by examples (ib. 249).

§ 8. DENTAL CONSONANTS.

The two Dental Consonants, D and T, often sounded so much alike at the end of a word that they could not be distinguished. Owing to this, confusion frequently arose between D and T in spelling. The following rules are to be observed as being generally applicable:

I. Verbal endings have T: e.g. inquit, reliquit, not inquid, etc.

2. Pronouns have D: e. g. illud (like aliud), and quod, quid, id, to distinguish them from the Verbs quit, it, and the general Numeral quot.

3. Prepositions have D (ad, apud), and Conjunctions, T

(at, aut, et, ut). Sed is an exception to the last.

The Adverb haud has the secondary form haut, and sometimes hau before consonants.

BR. 251-254. The usage of the ancients deviates frequently from these rules. The first rule is the surest, although such forms as INQVID and the like occur. We meet more frequently the pronominal forms QVOT, QVIT, and QVOD (as a Numeral Adjective), and even QVODANNIS = quotannis. So the Preposition and Conjunction AT = ad and at, is often not distinguished; SET = sed is remarkably frequent both in old and in later Latin. APVT, ILLVT, ISTVT, etc., are furthermore found.

§ 9. LIQUID AND NASAL CONSONANTS.

I. Doubling of the L.

After a long vowel L is frequently sharpened. There consequently arises a fluctuation in spelling between L and LL. Compare, in the alphabetical index, the words: querela, Messalla, Paullus, paulus, Pollio, mille, vilicus.

BR. 257-263.

II. M before Dental and Guttural Consonants.

In compounds, M, regularly before Dental Consonants, frequently before Guttural, becomes N.

I. Before Dental: (idem) eundem, eorundem; (quidam) quendam; (tam) tantus; (quam) quantus; tantundem, identidem.

2. Before Guttural: cf., in the alphabetical index, cumque, quicumque; nunquam, numquam; quanquam; uterque, utrumque, and the like.

BR. 263 - 266.

III. N before S.

N sounded but feebly as a Nasal between S and a preceding long vowel. It was therefore often dropped in writing. On the other hand, it was sometimes written even in cases where the word-stem originally had no N. Cf., in the alphabetical index, the words: formosus, vicesimus, semestris.

BR. 266 - 272.

§ 10. THE SIBILANT S.

In the time of Cicero, Augustus, and the emperors immediately after Augustus, S was sharpened in certain words after a long vowel or a diphthong, and was accordingly often doubled in writing. Such words are causa, CAVSSA; incuso, INCVSSO; casus, CASSVS; divisio, DIVISSIO. The grammarians accepted only one S in these cases.

Br. 273-276. In the case of double S in the words *casus* and *divisio*, the first S may be traced back to a D in the stem: CAD-SVS, DIVID-SIO.

§ 11. X BEFORE S.

Since X ends with an s-sound, an S preceded by X was not very audible in pronunciation. Consequently S after X was frequently dropped in writing; e. g. exto = exsto. On the contrary, the text-books in ancient times required that this S should be written after X. Cf., in the alphabetical index, exsanguis and the words given under it.

Br. 277-280. Theoretically, there is no objection to writing XS, for the s-sound in the simple X was often expressly indicated by an added S; e. g. SAXSVM = saxum.

§ 12. ASPIRATES.

I. H before Vowels.

Even in the time of the Republic, H before vowels at the beginning of most words sounded so faintly that it was not expressed in writing. In imperial times, this weakening of the aspiration gradually extended to many words.

The weakening of the H also took place in the interior of words. (Cf., in the alphabetical index, aeneus, cohors, prehendo, vehemens, and the words under H.)

Br. 283-287. In the later days of the Empire, we find great confusion as to aspirated and unaspirated syllables; e. g. ABEO = habeo, and HABEO = abeo (abire).

II. Aspirated Consonants.

Up to the second half of the second century B. C., the Latin language had no aspirated consonants. Afterwards, P, C, T, and R were aspirated, and the resulting formations indicated by PH, CH, TH, and RH.

PH is confined almost entirely to foreign words: e. g. *Philippus*; but also *triumphus*.

P is sometimes aspirated by the Romans in Greek words, even where the Attic dialect has π . See Bosphorus, tropaeum.

CH and TH are written not only in foreign, but in genuine Latin words. (See in the index, pulcher, Cethegus, Otho; cf. ancora, Cilo, coclea, corona, lacrima, Orcus, sepulcrum, tus.)

RH is written in foreign words; e. g. rhetor, Rhodus, Rhenus. BR. 287-294. The spelling RH was not rigidly carried out in foreign words. See in the index Regium. (BR. 294.)

C. RULES DEDUCIBLE FROM INFLECTION AND DERIVATION.

Only such rules are here grouped together as apply to the use of letters either singly or in combination. Suffixes proper do not belong here.

§ 13. THE FIRST DECLENSION.

Words in -ia do not regularly contract -iis of the Dative and Ablative Plural into -is; accordingly, double I is to be written here; e. g. tibiis, not tibis; (via) viis, not vis. Cf. § 3.

On the other hand, contraction occurs in the poets, and sometimes also in inscriptions and in prose Mss. Neue, Lat. Formenl. I, 32.

§ 14. THE SECOND DECLENSION.

- I. In modern Latin, and in editing post-Augustan authors, the archaic endings -vos, -vom, -uos, -uom, -quos, and -quom, of the Nominative and Accusative Singular, are to be avoided. Cf. § 4.
- 2. Substantives in -ius, -ium, should have -ii in the Genitive Singular: e. g. filius, filii; imperium, imperii; Fabius, Fabii. Before the Augustan age, the Genitives of these Substantives ended in a single I.

In editing old texts we must be guided by the contemporary spelling of the particular author; yet in post-Augustan authors, the *ii* is preferable in Common Nouns. Proper Nouns have clung tenaciously to the single I, but even in them *ii* appears in poetry and in inscriptions. (Br. 188–196; 328–330.) Adjectives in *-iius* even before the Augustan age had *-ii* in the Genitive.

If a vowel comes before the ending -ius, the contraction of the two i-sounds is usual, and is accepted by some of the ancient grammarians. We may, therefore, in this case, choose between two spellings:

- (a) According to the prevailing usage, a single I, e. g. Gaius, Gai, Gaio; Pompeius, Pompei, Pompeio.
- (b) According to the general rule laid down by the ancients, II, e. g. Gaii, Pompeii, etc.

The first spelling (Gai, Pompei) is better.

3. Words in -ius, -ium, have -ii and -ia in the Nominative Plural, and -iis in the Dative and Ablative Plural: e. g. filius, Plural filii, filiis; studia, studiis. But if a vowel precedes, the contraction of both i-sounds into single I is more usual; e. g. hi Gaii, and, better, hi Gai; Gaiis, and, better, Gais; so, Pompeii, Pompei; Veii, Vei. See these words in the alphabetical index.

Deus has in the Plural dii, diis, and di, dis.

BR. 196-198; 137-140. Dei, deis is archaic; dii and diis are the regular forms of the old text-books (e. g. Liv. III, 11, 6; 19, 10; V, 32, 9; 43, 7; 51, 3; 52, 17. Cod. Veron.). Di, dis, as secondary forms, are likewise proved by inscriptions. (Cf. also Liv. V, 41, 8; VI, 6, 6. Cod. Veron.)

§ 15. THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. Nouns whose stems end in p and b, retain the stem sound unchanged in the Nominative Singular before the

case-ending (s); that is, B does not change into P, e. g. trabs, not traps. Cf. § 7, I.

2. Stems in -ōr, originally -ōs, have the Nominative Singular regularly in -ŏr; e. g. amor, not the ante-classical form, amos; labor, odor, etc. Honor has frequently the secondary form honos.

NEUE, Lat. Formenl. I, 166-171. BR. 277.

3. Some of the e- or i-stems have double Nominative forms in -es and -is. The following Nominatives Singular are regular: aedes and aedis, apes and apis, caedes, cautes, clades, fames, feles, fides and fidis ("string of a musical instrument"), labes, lues, moles, nubes, palumbes, proles, pubes, rupes, saepes, sedes, strues, suboles, tabes, vates, vehes, verres, vulpes.

NEUE, Lat. Formenl. I, 179 sq., 182 sq., where irregular Nominatives in -es are given. BR. 147-149.

4. The following words have the Accusative Singular only in -im: vis, (amussis) amussim, buris, cucumis, ravis, rumis, sitis, tussis. So, the names of Italian rivers in -is, and Greek words in 15, 10, have -im in the Accusative in Latin; e. g. Tiberim, Lirim, Fabarim, basim, ibim, Amphipolim, Neapolim, etc.

NEUE, Lat. Formenl. I, 198, 207-212. Br. 175-179. Names of rivers not in Italy have also the Accusative in -im, e. g. Albim, Tamesim, Tigrim, Visurgim.

- 5. The following have the Ablative Singular in .i.:
- (a) Nouns, which have the Accusative in -im. (See above, 4.)
- (b) Neuters in -e; e. g. mare.
- (c) Neuters in -al and -ar; e. g. tribunal, calcar.
- (d) Adjectives in -er of three endings and in -is; Proper

Names, however, in -is (e. g. Iuvenalis) have -e, as Iuvenale, Martiale.

The following admit of the Ablative in -e or -i:

- (a) Adjectives in -as, as Arpinas, Ravennas.
- (b) Adjectives of one ending.

Hospes, sospes, pauper, degener, uber (Adjectives in -er without a Feminine form), have only e.

- (c) Comparatives (e, however, is their predominant ending in the Ablative).
 - (d) Participles in -ns.
 - If a Participial form is used as a Proper Name, it has -e only; e. g. Clemens, Clemente: if it is used as a substantive, it generally has -e.

In regard to Nouns substantive in -is (Gen. -is), which generally have the double form in the Ablative, no general rule, which will hold in all cases, can be laid down.

BR. 158-175. NEUE, Lat. Formenl. I, 213-250.

- 6. The Nominative Plural regularly ends in -es.
- Br. 158. The secondary form in -is was not accepted by the old text-books. Only foreign names, especially Greek ones, allow -is in the Nominative Plural; e. g. Sardis, Syrtis, Trallis, Alpis. Cf. Neue, Lat. Formenl. I, 250-255. Br. 157.
- 7. In regard to the Accusative Plural, we quote the following rules from the Roman grammarians:
- I. Words which have -um in the Genitive Plural have their Accusative in -es.
- II. Words which have -ium in the Genitive Plural have their Accusative in -es and is; especially,
 - (a) Words in -is which also have their Genitive Singu-

lar in -is, frequently form their Accusative Plural in -is; e. g. navis, finis, omnis, dulcis.

- (b) Words in -er which have their Ablative Singular in -i, generally end in -is in the Accusative Plural; e.g. acer, acris; imber, imbris and imbres; celer, celeris oftener than celeres.
- (c) Words in -ns and -rs have -es and -is; e. g. fontes and fontis, Participles and Adjectives in -ns, inertes and inertis.
- (d) Words in -as generally have the Accusative Plural in -es, even when the Genitive ends, or may end, in -ium; e. g. civitates.
 - (e) Words in -x generally have -es; e. g. arces, felices.

Specially noteworthy are: urbes and urbis; tres and tris; plures, complures, and pluris, compluris.

Br. 149-158. Cf. Keller on "The Accusative in -is of the Third Declension in the Augustan Poets," in the Rhein. Muscum, XXI. 241-246. We do not find Keller's delicate distinctions observed by the prose writers, while in the case of the poets they are deduced chiefly from Horatian Mss. The Vergilian Mss. present deviations from them (Ribbeck, Prol. in Verg. pp. 405-413); cf. with regard to Livy, Mommsen, Transact. Berlin Acad. 1868, p. 166.

§ 16. THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

The Dative and Ablative Plural have the ending -ibus; exceptions are: arcubus, artubus, partubus, specubus (secondary form, specibus?), tribubus, verubus, vitubus (secondary form, vitibus).

These forms are to be regarded as regular, although not the only ones in use. (BR. 112-118.)

§ 17. ADJECTIVES AND NUMERALS.

I. The ending -imus.

From the time of Cæsar on, the Superlative was formed in -imus, though the older form in -umus did not pass away at once. In imperial times, the latter form was no longer considered the standard one. We therefore write correctly, optimus, maximus, not optumus, etc.

BR. 107-112, 315, 321.

So the Ordinals, like *septimus*, *decimus*, *vicesimus*, etc., and Adjectives, like *finitimus*, *legitimus*, are not to be written with u in the penult.

Br. 108, 315, 321. See decimus in the alphabetical index.

II. Numeral Adverbs.

According to the rule laid down by the old grammarians, Numeral Adverbs, if formed from Cardinals, end in -ies; on the other hand, if they come from the Indefinite Numeral Adjectives tot and quot, they end in -iens. Thus: quinquies, sexies, decies, centies, millies, but totiens, quotiens, multotiens, etc.

This rule of the old grammarians was not, however, always followed, and cannot be absolutely binding for modern orthography. (Br. 268 sq.) Cf. Neue, Lat. Formenl. II. 171-175.

§ 18. Pronouns.

I. Hic, Haec, Hoc.

1. The Nominative Plural Feminine is usually hae; there was likewise, up to the beginning of the Empire, a fuller form haec. Cf. 2 (below).

2. When hic assumes its full form, with the demonstrative -ce, we must write hice, haece, hoce, huiusce, huice, hunce, hance, hoce, hace, (Neuter Plural) haece. So at least in the texts of the Republic. These are the original forms, from which, after the third century B. C., arose by abbreviation the familiar Demonstrative Pronoun, hic, haec, hoc, huic, hunc, hanc. As the -c in this Pronoun is the remnant of the demonstrative -ce, this latter suffix cannot properly be added to it again. But the grammarians of the Empire, taking hic as a primitive, wrote incorrectly, hicce, haecce, hocce.

RITSCHL, Provemium Indicis Lectionum (Bonn. aest. 1852), p. V. Cf. Neue, Lat. Formenl. II, 203–209, 211 sq. If the interrogative -ne is suffixed, there arises hicine, haccine, hocine; like illicine (ille-ce-ne), isticine, nuncine (num-ce = nunc-ne), tuncine, sicine (si-ce = sic-ne). (RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 556.) Cf. Neue, l. c. 212.

II. Is, Ea, Id; Idem.

The Plural of the Pronoun Is is declined, ii, eorum, iis, eos, iis.

Br. 323. Cf. 140 sq. The forms ei and eis in the Plural belong to the Republic, and disappear in the early days of the Empire.

The contracted Plural forms *idem* (= *iidem*) and *isdem* (= *iisdem*) were common.

Br. 141, 323. Neue, Lat. Formenl. II, 198-202. Cf. Liv. III, 30, 1; 31, 2, idem = iidem; and 57, 8; 68, 2; IV, 24, 5; XCI, p. 3, a., isdem = iisdem (Codd. Veron., Pal.). Often in inscriptions, isdem consulibus.

§ 19. VERBAL INFLECTIONS.

I. The Third Person Plural of the Present Tense.

Up to the time of Augustus, the Third Person Plural of the Present Tense, third Conjugation, ended in -ont, -ontur, after a preceding V. Afterwards, the ending -unt came into fashion, and we therefore write vivunt, metuunt, sequuntur, loquuntur. See above, § 4, § 6, II.

On the other hand, we must write locutus, secutus, not loguutus, seguutus.

BR. 234 sq.

II. Perfects in -vi and their Derivatives.

The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect in -avi, -evi, -ovi, as is known, lose the V in the forms which have an -r, -st, -ss in the ending, and the concurrent vowels are then contracted. Perfects in -ivi, and their derivatives, also lose the V frequently, and this too before all endings, yet without regularly contracting.

The following observations are to be specially noted in regard to the spelling:

- (a) The full forms are very commonly used in the First and Third Person Singular, and especially in the First Person Plural of the Perfect Indicative; thus, -ivi, -ivit, -ivimus.
- (b) The dropping of the V is very common, if the ending has -r; thus, -ierunt, -ierim, -ieram, -iero.
- (c) The two I's usually contract before st and ss; thus, -isti(s), -isse, -issem; e. g. audisti, audisse, audissem.

Exceptions:

I. In Perfects in -avi, -evi, -ovi, the V is not regularly

dropped if it belongs to the stem. Yet moveo admits syncope.

2. Often in peto and eo, and regularly in compounds of eo, V is dropped in the First and Third Singular of the Perfect; thus petii, petiit, together with petivi, petivit; ii, iit, together with ivi, ivit. Compounds of eo regularly drop the V in all endings; e. g. adii, adiit, adiimus, adierunt, adieram, adierim, adiero; and contraction frequently occurs before st and ss; e. g. adisti(s), adisse, adissem.

3. -ii and -iit usually occur in desino; desiit, also desiimus (contracted into desimus).

Numerous examples, showing in the Mss. a variation in these forms that can easily be explained, have been collected by Neue, Lat. Formenl. II, 510-549.

III. The Future Passive Participle of the Third and Fourth Conjugations.

The Future Passive Participle of these conjugations ends regularly in -endus. The older form -undus nevertheless occurs quite often in imperial times. If a V precedes, we must write -endus only; e. g. metuendus, vivendus, sequendus. On the contrary, if an I precedes, -undus frequently occurs; e. g. faciundus; this last form also predominates in certain legal formulae; regularly in repetundarum.

Br. 106 sq. Neue presents examples, Lat. Formenl. II, 384-388.

§ 20. VERBAL COMPOUNDS.

I. Verbs compounded with Prepositions.

The grammars of the ancients lay down the rule that the final consonant of a Preposition must be assimilated to the initial consonant of a Verb, whenever the nature of the colliding consonants allows of it. Before vowels, the Preposition changes only in few instances. The chief changes of the Prepositions are:

1. **ab** before vowels, before i = j, and h, b, d, l, n, r, s.

abs before c, a, t: and

as (with the dropping of b) before p; e. g. asporto.

a before f in afui (see in the index absum), and before m and v.

au before f in aufero, aufugio.

ab thus does not assimilate, and, in this way, confusion is avoided with the usually assimilated compounds of the Preposition ad.

2. ad before vowels, before i = j, and h, h, d, f, m, n, g, v.

ac before c; e. g. accipio; not so well before q.

ag and ad before g; e. g. aggero, -are, from agger; adgerere: aggredior and adgredior.

a before gn, sp, sc, st; e. g. agnosco, aspicio, aspiro, ascendo, asto: ad may besides remain in full in these cases.

ad and al before I.

ad, better than an, before n.

ap usually, more rarely ad (p), before p.

ad and ar before r.

ad and as before s.

at before t.

d also occurs before t; e. g. adtraho, Cic. Verr. II, 2, 1, § 1 (Vat.), and elsewhere.

- 3. ante becomes anti in antistare, anticipare. (BR. 180.)
- 4. circum may drop m before eo, ire: circumeo, circueo,

and commonly circuitus, circuitio, together with circumitus, circumitio.

- e. g. Liv. IV, 56, 5, circuisse (Veron.), circumisse (Med. saec. xi, Par. 5725, Leid. I.). Concerning the old controversy whether m is to be retained, cf. FORCELLINI, s. v. Cic. de Re p. I, 29, 45 (OSANN). OR. (Inscr. Lat. Coll.), 6140.
- 5. com before b, m, p.

con before c, d, f, g (on gn see below), i = j, n, q, s, t, v.

con and col before l; the latter usually in collegium. cor before r.

co before vowels and h (except comedo, comes, comitor, comitium, comitiare). The initial vowel of the Verb may disappear owing to contraction; e. g. cogo (co-ago).

co before gn, and, after loss of g, before simple n in conecto, coniveo, conitor, conubium.

On dis, di, and de, see derigo, dinosco, discribo, and dissigno in the alphabetical index.

- 6. ex before vowels and h, c, p, q, s, t.
- Except epotus, epotare. Cf. Neue, Lat. Formenl. II, 766 sq. e before b, d, g, i=j, l, m, n, r, v. ef before f; e. g. efferre.
- In Republican times (Cicero and Sallust), and, according to Mss., even in writers of the first century after Christ, there is also a weaker secondary form of ex, caused by the loss of the sibilant, viz.: ec; e. g. ecfero, ecfatus. Modern Latinists affect this form, but in any case ecficere, instead of the usual efficere, is to be avoided. Cf. Neue, Lat. Formenl. II, 767 sq.
- 7. in before vowels, and h, c, d, f, g (except gn), i = j, n, g, s, t, v.

in and, more rarely, il before l.

in and ir before r.

im and in before m, b, p.

im is regular, but in occurs in reality very frequently. Especially must we write imperator, not inperator, and imperium and imperare are preferable.

i before gn.

ob before vowels, before i = j, and h, b, d, l, n, r, s, t,
 op, contrary to the theory of the grammarians (above, § 7, I, 2), is frequently written before s and t. In obsolesco, the form of the Preposition obsoccurs.

ob and sometimes om before m.

oc before c.

of before f.

og before g.

op before p.

Contrary to the prevailing rule, ob also occurs before p: e.g. obprobo. In omitto, operio, ostendo (= obs-tendo), b is lost.

- per remains regularly unchanged; only before *l* may
 r pass over into *l*; e. g. pellego = perlego, pellicio =
 perlicio; r may also fall out in derivatives of ius
 and iurare. See peiurus and peiero in the alphabetical index.
- 10. sub before vowels, h, i = j, b, d, l, n, s, t, v.

suc before c.

suf before f.

sug before g.

sum and sub before m.

sup before p.

subp..., irregularly, occurs sometimes; e. g. subpono. Cf. adt. ... obp....

sur and sub before r.

sus (from subs) in suscipio, suscito, suspendo, sustineo, sustento, (sustollo) sustuli.
su in suspicere, suspiro.

II. trans before vowels, and b, c, f, g, p, r, t, v.

tran, usually before s, and always before sc.

trans, and frequently tra, before i = i and j, d, l, m, n.

Br. 294-303. With regard to Livy especially, cf. Mommsen, Transact. Berlin Acad. 1868, p. 170 sq.

II. Compounds of iacio with Prepositions of one Syllable.

Compounds of *iacio* with Prepositions of one syllable should, after the change of a into i, be written with double i; e. g. *abiicio*. The theory of the Latin grammarians so required, but the forms with a single i largely predominated in actual usage.

We, therefore, are safest in writing: abicio, adicio, inicio, obicio, subicio.

If the Preposition ends in a vowel, *ii* may be written, and thus the detrition of the sound *ji* indicated; e. g. *coiicio*, *deiicio*. But even after a vowel, a single *i* is safer and better.

We write thus:

coicio, deicio, eicio, proicio, reicio, traicio.

Br. 198-202. NEUE, Lat. Formenl. II, 734, 753 sq., 766, and, in addition, Liv. (Cod. Veron.) III, 44, 6; 51, 12; IV, 12, 10; 13, 12; 21, 4; 58, 12.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL INDEX,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Α.

a, ab, abs, Preposition.

ab stands before vowels and h; a generally before consonants. Before the consonants b, f, p, and v, a is usual, while ab is not rare before the remaining consonants, and especially frequent before l, n, r, s, and consonantal i (= i): e, g, ab love and a love.

abs, better than aps, can only be written before te, al-

though even in this case a te is usual.

Examples in Neue, Lat. Formenl. II, 737-747. The Cod. Veronensis now gives us more certain information as to Livy, who is fond of using ab before consonants; e. g. ab iunioribus, III, 65, 7: ab legatis and a libidine, ib. 26, 9; 44, 1: ab suis and a se, ib. 43, 6; 35, 2: et a fronte et ab tergo, IV, 33, 10: ab Verginio, ib. 21, 9: al.

aps, it is true, is warranted phonetically, and occurs; but it is not in accordance with the regular and generally received orthography; e. g. aps te, Cod. Vat. Cic. Verrin. II, 1, 43, § 111; abs te, Cic. pro Rab. 11, 30. See above, § 7, I. On the occurrence of abs elsewhere, see Neue. 1. c.

a and ah, Interjection.

Both forms are authenticated. Cf. Neue, Lat. Formenl. II, 812 sq. E. g. Hor. Carm. I, 27, 18; II, 17, 5 (Keller). Terent. Andr. III, 3, 11; Adelp. I, 2. 47 (UMPFENBACH).

abcido, v. abscido.

Abella, not Avella.

Br. 238. Or. 7167, al. Verg. Aen. VII, 740 (Servius).

abeo, abii, etc. See above, § 19, II.

abfore, abfui, v. absum.

abicio, abieci, abicere, better than abiicio. (See above, § 20, II.)

abs, v. a, ab.

abscido (abs-caedo), not abcido.

E. g. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 303 (HOLDER). Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 444. Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 10, 4. Corp. Ins. Gr. 1711, B, 12 (BR. 333).

abscisio, not abcisio.

Cornif. ad Herenn. IV, 53, 54, \$ 67, gives the correct form twice, but with the various reading, abscissio (abc-, Kayser. Cf. his Corrigenda).

absens, v. absum.

absum, afui, afuturus, afore, not abfui, etc.

E. g. Liv. IV, 12, 7; 58, 2; V, 4, 14, Cod. Veron. Cic. Epist. ad Fam. Cod. Med. (ed. Tur. 2, III, p. 220, 29). OSANN (p. 243) on Cic. de Re p. II, 43. FL. 7. NEUE, Lat. Formenl. II, 742.

absens, not apsens. See above, § 7, I. Cf. Br. 333. MAI, Auct. Class. II, p. 418 (Cod. Vat. Cic. Verr. II, 2, 23, § 55).

absumo, absumpsi, absumptum, v. sumo. E. g. Liv. IV, 26, 5; V, 43, 4; VI, 2, 12.

ac before consonants, except h; atque before vowels and consonants.

a c (a d), before -c in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 2.

Acca Larentia, v. Larentia.

acipenser, the name of a fish, not accipenser, nor aquipenser. Hor. Serm. II, 2, 47 (HOLDER).

aclys, aclydis, not aclis. Verg. Acn. VII, 730. RIB-BECK (*Prol. in Verg.* p. 452: acludes, P, γ' "nescio an recte").

actuarius, not actarius. Br. 129.

ad in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 2.

additicius, not -tius. See above, § 6, I.

adedo, adesum, better than adessum.

Verg. Aen. IX, 537 (RIBBECK).

adeo, adii, etc. See above, § 19, II.

adgnosco, v. agnosco.

adicio, better than adiicio. See above, § 20, II.

adolescens, v. adulescens.

Adria, v. Hadria.

Adrumetum, v. Hadrumetum.

adsiduus, v. assiduus.

adsimulo, not adsimilo.

Verg. Aen. X, 639; XII, 224 (RIBBECK). Cf. For-CELLINI, sub v.

advecticius, not -tius. See above, § 6, I.

adversus, adversum, not the older form advorsus.

Like versus. Cf. Verg. Aen. IX, 443 (RIBBECK). Cic. de Re p. (ed. OSANN, p. 442). RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 262.

adulescens, as a Substantive ("a youth"); not adolescens.

BR. 82. Cic. de Re p. I, 8, 13; 15, 23 (OSANN, p. 58). MAI, *Auct. Class.* II, p. 389. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 12, 8; V, 32, 8. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 2, § 5 al.

adolescens, as a Participle of adolesco.

adulescentia, adulescentulus, like adulescens.

aedes, aedis. Nom. Sing. aedis, more rarely aedes; Accus. aedem; Abl. aede; Nom. Plur. aedes; Gen. aedium; Accus. aedes and aedis.

Charisius prescribes: "hae aedes = domus; sed aedis

si dixeris, templum significas" (BR. 147 sq.).

The Nominative Sing. aedis is authenticated by a Caesarian inscription (Br. 147); by the Fasti Praen. Ian. 27, Mart. 2, 19, April. 10, 28; by the Fast. Antiat. Aug. 18 (to which Garatoni, Corssen, and others refer); and moreover in the 4th century by Or.-Henz. 5580. Ms. examples are to be seen in Neue, Formenl. I, 179 sq. Cf. Cic. in Verr. II, 4, 55 (§ 122 ZUMPT; JORDAN). The Cod. Veron. Livii has aedis once (IV, 25, 3), but aedes twice (III, 63, 7; V, 31, 3).

Accus. Plur.: aedisque poplicas, *Corp. Inscr. Lat.* I, 551 (2d cent. B. C.), and also in a Swiss inscription (4th cent. A. D.), MOMMSEN, *Inscr. Helv.* 10. Vergilian Mss. favor aedes (RIBBECK, *Index*, pp. 407, 412).

aedilicius, not -tius. See above, § 6, I.

aedituus, not the older form aeditumus, nor aeditimus.

ZUMPT on Cic. in Verr. II, 4, 44, § 96. Gellius, XII, 10.

Aedui, not Haedui.

Notitia prov. et civ. Galliae (Rhein. Mus. XXIII, 278), Caesar, al.

Haedui is given in *Inscript. Helv.* 192 (MOMMSEN), but Aed-, Or. 5966, al.

aedus, v. haedus.

Aefula, not Aesula.

Hermes, I, 426.

Aegaeus, a, um. Aiyaîos.

So handed down in good Mss., along with aegeus, which is wrong. Cf. Hor. Carm. II, 16, 2; III, 29, 63; Epist. I, 11, 16. (Keller-Holder.)

But on the other hand.

Aegeae and Aegiae, names of towns.

ΑΓγειαι: "Philippus Aegiis occisus est." Nepos de Reg. 2, 1. So FLECKEISEN, *Philol.* IV, 334. Aegeae, Justin. VII, 1, 10.

To be distinguished from these is the form $Al\gamma \epsilon a\iota$, the name of a town in Cilicia. Aegeas, Tac. Ann. XIII, 8 (egeas, *Codex*). In regard to these different names, cf. Henr. Stephani *Thes.* sub. v. Alγαι, Αἴγεια.

ăēnĕus, ăēnus, more frequently than the forms aheneus. ahenus.

Both forms, with and without the h, are authenticated in Verg. Aen. II, 470, and Geor. I, 296. Cf. too the observation of Gellius, II, 3. Yet the Vergilian Mss. have, according to Ribbeck (Index, p. 423), aënus, "constanter exceptis Aen. I, 449 (Med. 2), et IV, 513 (Pierian.)." Ms. tradition of Horace also favors both aeneus and aenus: vid. Keller-Holder on Carm. I, 33, II; 35, 19; III, 3, 65; 9, 18; 16, 1; Serm. II, 3, 183; Epist. I, 1, 60; II, 1, 248. (So the Vossian Ms. of Ausonius; Ausonii Ep. 25, 23.)

[&]quot;The tablet of copper [on which were inscribed the imperial

decrees in regard to the rights of citizenship and of marriage granted to soldiers*] is invariably called in our records, up to the year 134, tabula aenea [never ahenea]." — MOMMSEN, Hermes, I, 467.

ahenam, Corp. Inscr. Lat. I, 196, 26 (186 B. C.): aheneis, Augustus, in Monum. Ancyr. I, 3: ahene(as), OR. 5129 (A. D. 56), al. (FL. 7.) Cf. aeneatores, Corp. Inscr. Rh. 1783.

Aenobarbus, v. Ahenobarbus.

Aequiculi and Aequicoli.

Verg. Aen. VII, 747, gives Aequicula gens. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 564, *Elog.* 35, gives aequeicolus. Cf. Liv. I, 32, 5; X, 13, 1.

Aequimaelium, not Aequimelium.

Aequimelium, it is true, is given in the Mss., but that proves nothing, for they give Melius also repeatedly in place of the correct Maelius (so Cod. Veron. Liv. IV, 13, 1, Melius; but, IV, 13, 8, Maelius; cf. IV, 14, 1, 3. Quintil. V, 11, 12; 13, 24). The fact that Varro, Cicero, and Livy employ Aequimaelium in connection with the destruction of the house of Maelius, supports this form of the word. Cf. Drak. on Livy, IV, 16, 1. Christ on Cic, de Divin. II, 17, 39 (ed. Tur. 2, IV, p. 534, 1). Becker, Röm. Alt. I, 486.

aequiperare, not aequiparare.

Nepos, Them. 6, 1; Alc. 11, 3 (HALM). Cic. Tusc. V, 17, 49. Verg. Ecl. 5, 48 (RIBBECK). FORCELLINI observes that there is abundant good Mss. tradition in favor of aequipero.

aequus, not aecus nor aequos. See above, § 6, II; § 14, 1.

^{*} See *Corp. Inscr. Lat.* Vol. III. pp. 843-919 (ed. Mommsen, 1873). — Tr.

aerumna, not erumna.

erumna belongs to the rude speech of the people (Br. 205).

aesculetum, not esculetum.

Hor. Carm. I, 22, 14 (KELLER).

aesculeus, not esculeus.

Ov. Met. I. 449. v. aesculus. Cf.

aesculnieis, Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 577, 2, 9.

aesculus, not esculus.

Hor. Carm. III, 10, 17 (KELLER). Verg. Geor. II, 291 (RIBBECK).

Aesernia, not Esernia.

Cic. ad Att. VIII, 11, D. 2. Old coins have Aisernino. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 20.

Aesopēus [in the time of the Empire, Aesopīus, Αισωπειος].

Quintil. V, II, 20: $\alpha l \sigma \omega \pi \epsilon lovs$; aesopius, Cod. Ambros. Aesopius, Phaedr. IV, Prol., II (MÜLLER).

Aesquiliae, v. Esquiliae.

aestimatio, v. aestimo.

aestimo, not the older form aestumo.

aestumo is used in the lex repet. (B. C. 123/2), Corp. Ins. Lat. I. 198.

aestimo, Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 54, 6: cf. III, 63, 9. The same holds relatively in the case of aestimatio, aestumatio, and other derivatives. Both u and i are found in Ciceronian Mss.

Cf. Cic. de Re p. II, 35, 60 (OSANN, p. 436).

Aesula, v. Aefula.

aetherius (αιθέριος), not aethereus.

Hor. Carm. I, 3, 29 (KELLER). Verg. Aen. V, 518, 838; Culex, 102 (RIBBECK).

Aetna, in prose, not Aetne.

The Greek form Aetne (A $t\tau\nu\eta$) occurs in good Mss. of Ovid.

E. g. Met. II, 220; XV, 340 ("ut alibi saepe," N. HEINSIUS).

aevum, not aevom. See above, § 4, § 14, 1.

afore, afui, afuturus, v. absum.

agnosco and adgnosco.

adg. Hor. Epist. I, 16, 29 (KELLER). Cf. OSANN (p. 297) on Cic. de Re p. III, 35, 47. See above, § 20, I, 2.

ah, v. a.

aheneus, ahenus, v. aeneus.

Ahenobarbus is the form of the Republic and earlier Empire; later, Aenobarbus.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 571, 1344. HENZEN, Scavi, p. 4 sqq. Quintil. VI, 1, 50. Suet., Nero, 1.

Alaesa, Alaesus, v. Halaesa.

Alamanni, not Alemanni.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 403, October 5, 10. Script. Hist. Aug. and Ammian. Rhein. Mus. 1X, 304.

aleum, v. alium.

Alexandrea is the form of Cicero's time; Alexandria is also correct, and probably dates from the time of the Empire.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 474. Fast. Venus. an. 724, p. 741. Hor. Carm. IV, 14, 35 (KELLER). Cic. de Fin. V, 19, 54 (MADVIG). Cic. ad Fam. VII, 17, 1, al. Cf. OSANN (p. 467) on Cic. de Re publica. Cf. above, § 5, 2. Alia, v. Allia.

alica, not halica.

halica is ante-classical. halicarius is given by Lucilius, XV (Br. 284).

Alicarnasus, v. Halicarnasus.

alimentum, not alumentum.

Br. 119. Cf. Cic. de Re p. I, 4, 8. Sall. Frag. Vat. I b, 4 (Hermes, V, 402).

alioqui is more correct than alioquin.

BR. 271. RIBBECK, Partikel, 20.

aliquotiens, better than aliquoties.

Like quotiens. See above, § 17, II.

alium, better than allium ("garlic"), not aleum.

BR. 136, 137. Hor. Epod. 3, 3 (KELLER). Cf. Plautus, Most. 48 (RITSCHL). Corp. Ins. Lat. IV, 2070.

aliunde and alicunde.

OSANN (p. 410) on Cic. de Re p. VI, 25, 27, where he erroneously accepts a difference between the words in respect to derivation.

allec, not alec, nor halec.

Hor. Serm. II, 4, 73; 8, 9 (HOLDER).

Allia, Alliensis, not Alia, Aliensis.

Fast. Antiat. and Amit. Jul. 18. Cf. Verg. Aen. VII, 717 (RIBBECK). Alia, Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 39, 6, 8; 53, 5; but Alliensem, ib. VI, I, II.

Allifae, Allifanus, not Alifae, Alifanus. Hor. Serm. II, 8, 39 (HOLDER). Corp. Ins. Lat. I,

p. 299.

alucinari and allucinari, better than the older form halucinari.

alucinatus, Cic. de Deor. Nat. I, 27, 72 (ed. Tur. 2, p. 388, 5. Codd. Voss. 86., Pal. 1519).

allucinari, Cic. Ep. ad Q. fratrem, II, 9, 1. Cod. M.

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(where halucinari is given in the margin, according to BAITER, ed. Lips. p. lxxi). The pronunciation without the h is vouched for by Gellius (II, 3) as obtaining in his day, and the same author states that Cloatius Verus derived the word from $d\lambda \psi \epsilon \psi$ (XVI, 12).

alvarium ("beehive"), not alvearium.

Verg. Geor. IV, 34 (RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 388). ambedo, ambedi, ambesum, better than ambessum.

Verg. Aen. V, 752 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 444). The latter form also is right, but not the standard one.

amentum and ammentum.

Cic. de Or. I, 57, § 242 (ELLENDT).

ammentum, Caes. Bell. Gall. V, 48, 5, Cod. A. Verg. Aen. IX, 665 (RIBBECK).

amfractus, v. anfractus.

Ammon, v. Hammon.

amoenus, not amenus.

Hor. Carm. I, 17, 1 (KELLER), pass.

This form is also supported by the occurrence of the cognomen Amoenus in inscriptions.

Ampsanctus, not Amsanctus.

Cic. de Divin. I, 36, 79 (CHRIST). Verg. Aen. VII. 565 (RIBBECK).

anas, anatis, not anes, nor anetis.

But in derivatives, anaticula, aneticula; anatinus, anetinus.

BR. 74, 75. Cf. e. g. anaticula, Cic. de Fin. V, 15, 42, where aneticula is given in *Codd. Voss.* 86, *Erlang.* 847. LACHMANN, *in Lucr.* p. 16.

ancora, not anchora.

MARIUS VICTORINUS favors ancora (BR. 288). Anchora, according to SERVIUS, is found in Verg. Aen. I, 169; VI, 4.

anellus, not annellus.

Hor. Serm. II, 7, 9 (HOLDER).

anfractus, not amfractus.

Br. 264. Priscian, I, 38 (= I, p. 29, 18, HERTZ).

animadverto, not animadvorto.

Cf. verto. The expression animum advorto is anteclassical (Br. 102). The later form is found even in Mss. of Terence (And. I, 1, 129; IV, 4, 28). Cf. RIB-BECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 388.

antemna and antenna.

Verg. Aen. III, 549 (RIBBECK). Hor. Carm. I, 14, 6 (KELLER). Cf. RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 552, 773.

Antiochea and Antiochia.

Cic. ad Fam. II, 10, 2, where Antiochea is the reading of the *Cod. Med.* Cf. Osann (p. 467 sq.) on Cic. de Re publica. Like Alexandrea.

antiquus, "old"; anticus, "that is in front." See above, § 6, II; § 14, 1.

antistare ("to stand ahead of, to excel"), not antestare.

Br. 180. Cic. de Re p. I, 18, 28 (cf. Osann, p. 279). RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 559.

anulus, not annulus.

Hor. Serm. II, 7, 53 (HOLDER). Cic. de Or. III, 32, § 127 (ELLENDT).

anularius, Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 1107.

Anxur, Anxurus, not Axur.

Hor. Serm. I, 5, 26 (HOLDER). Verg. Aen. VII, 799 (RIBBECK).

Apenninus, v. Appenninus.

apes and apis in the Nom. Sing.

Priscian found apis in Ovid, Met. XIII, 928, but the old grammarians approve apes as the usual form (Br. 148).

Appenninus, better than Apenninus.

Appenn- is the reading of the *Cod. Veronensis* Livii, V, 33, 6. Verg. Aen. XI, 700; XII, 703 (RIBBECK). Hor. Epod. 16, 29 (KELLER).

apud stands as the regular form, beside aput, which also occurs frequently.

Cf. Ellendt on Cic. de Or. I, 11, § 48. See above, § 8, 3.

Apuleius and Appuleius.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 573, al. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 25, § 107.

Apulia, Apulus, better than Appulia, Appulus. Hor. Carm. I, 33, 7, al.; Serm. I, 5, 77; II, 1, 34, 38 (Keller-Holder, I, p. 238). Sall. Cat. 27, I, al. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 299, I; p. 573.

aput, v. apud.

aquosus, not aquonsus.

Br. 267, 268, following Marius Victorinus. See above, § 9, III.

arbor, not arbos.

Br. 277, following QUINTILIAN. See above, § 15, 2. arca, not archa.

Hor. Serm. I, 1, 67; 8, 9; II, 3, 119; 7, 59 (HOLDER). arcesso and accerso.

Cic. de Or. II, 27, § 117 (ELLENDT). accerso, Sall.

Iug. 62, 4; 109, 4. accerso and arcesso, Cat. 40, 6; 52, 24; 60, 4, al., together with the collateral forms following the fourth conjugation. Cf. Dietsch, Sall. II, p. 145. Nepos, Att. 21, 4 (HALM). RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 388. Hor. Epist. II, 1, 228 (cf. ib. II, 1, 168, and Epist. I, 5, 6; Serm. II, 3, 261. Keller-Holder). Cf. Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 89, p. 834, and Neue, Lat. Formenl. II, 416, in regard to the collateral forms which follow the fourth conjugation.

The form accerso is not suitable in modern Latin-

ity for simple, prosaic speech.

arctus, v. artus.

arena, v. harena.

Areopagita and Ariopagita (Αρειοπαγίτης).

Quintil. V, 9, 13 (p. 230, 15, HALM). Cic. de Off. I, 22, 75 (p. 661, 4, BAITER), al.

Areus pagus and Arius pagus ("Αρειος πάγος), better than Areopagus, Ariopagus.

Cic. de Div. I, 25, 54, where CHRIST (p. 499, 6) writes Ariopagum; and other passages which NIPPERDEY cites on Tac. Ann. II, 55. Cf. OSANN (p. 92 and p. 467) on Cic. de Re p. I, 27, 43. See above, § 5, 2.

ariolari, ariolus, v. hariolari, hariolus.

Arretium, Arretinus, not Aretium.

Sall. Cat. 36, I. Caesar, Bell. Civ. I, II, and elsewhere. FORCELLINI, s. v. Aretium.

Arruns, not Aruns.

Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 33, 3, 4. Verg. Aen. XI, 759 (RIBBECK).

artare, not arctare, from artus. artus, not arctus ("narrow").

Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 34, 6, and elsewhere good Mss. Cf. Keller on Hor. Carm. I, 38, 7.

arundo, v. harundo.

aruspex, arespex, v. haruspex.

as - in compounds (= abs-, and ad-s).

See above, § 20, I, 1, 2.

assiduus and adsiduus, not asseduus.

Br. 145, 296 *sqq*., 305. adsiduus in *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 25, 1; 55, 3; V, 50, 8; VI, 1, 5. Cf. OSANN (p. 201) on Cic. de Re p. II, 22, 40.

at in compounds (ad-t).

See above, § 20, I, 2.

atque, v. ac.

atqui, more correct than atquin.

BR. 271. RIBBECK, Partikel, 20. NEUE, Lat. Formenl. II, 802.

attrecto and attracto.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 387 (Aen. II, 719). Cf. Priscian, VIII, 85 (= I, p. 438, HERTZ).

auctor, not autor, and

auctoritas, not autoritas.

BR. 215.

aucupium, not aucipium.

BR. 120 sqq.

audacter, not audaciter.

Quintil. I, 6, 17. Br. 202, 299.

audeo, ausus, the usual form for aussus, which latter form also occurs in the time of Cicero and Augustus. Br. 275. Cf. casus, causa. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg.

p. 444.

Avella, v. Abella.

avello, avulsus, not avolsus.

Cic. and Hor.: avolsus [De Re p. I, I, I (OSANN, p. 6). Serm. I, I, 58 (HOLDER)]. See above, § 4.

aveo, v. haveo.

Augeas (Αὐγείας), better than Augias. Adjective, Augēus.

Augeas in Seneca, Apocol. 7 [p. 52, 81 (ed. Berol. p. 223), BÜCHELER]. Plin. XVII, 6, § 50 (SILLIG). Cod. Voss. Ausonii, Id. 19, 7. See above, § 5, 2.

aurifex, not aurufex.

BR. 122.

autumnus, not auctumnus.

FL. 8. Fragm. Vat. Sall. Hist. I, a. 8, in Hermes, V, 402. Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 6, 2. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 389. Hor. Carm. II, 5, 11, al. (KELLER, vol. I, p. 240).

avunculus, not avonculus.

See above, § 4. avonculus, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* II, 900, 1282, 11. Cf. Cic. de Re p. I, 19, 31.

B.

baca, better than bacca.

Verg. Ecl. X, 27, al. (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 391). Hor. Carm. II, 6, 16; Epod. 8, 14; Epist. I, 16, 2; Serm. II, 3, 241; 4, 69 (KELLER-HOLDER). Cic. de Leg. I, 8, 25 (VAHLEN, p. 22, 9). Priscian wrote bacca, II, 6 (= I, p. 47, 5, HERTZ).

baccar (baccaris), better than bacchar.
Verg. Ecl. IV, 19: VII, 27 (RIBBECK).

balbutio, not balbuttio.

Hor. Serm. I, 3, 48 (HOLDER).

Baliares, Baliaricus (Βαλιαρείς), better than Baleares, Balearicus.

Act. Triumph. 633 (= Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 460). Or. 732. On the other hand, ib. 168 (Corssen, Auspr. II², 346).

"In Cod. Put. Livii id nomen saepius littera i quam e scriptum reperitur." — ALSCHEFSKI on Liv. XXI, 21 (III, p. 88). Cf. Verg. Geor. I, 309, and Sall. Iug, 105, 2, where Balear- is the reading.

balineum, v. balneum.

ballista, better than balista.

ballista, Cod. Ambros. Plauti Trin. 668 (RITSCHL); balista, ib., Codd. Pal., Vat. "ballistae (sed altera l expuncta)," Cod. Reg. (Paris. 6332, saec. IX). Cic. Tusc. II, 24, 57 (p. 270, 23, BAITER).

balneum has an authorized collateral form,

balineum; so balneae, balineae.

Br. 202. Cf. Plaut. Merc. 126 (RITSCHL). Placidi Gloss. (p. 438, Mai). baliniis, Fast. Praen. Apr. 1. Cf. RITSCHL, Opusc. II, p. 523.

balteus, balteum, not baltius, baltium.

BR. 136, 137. E. g. Quintil. IX, 3, 9 (HALM). barritus, not baritus nor barditus.

KELLER, Neue Jahrb. für Phil. 1871, p. 560 sq.

băsilica, not bassilica.

Br. 276. bassilica is plebeian: Corp. Ins. Lat. IV, 1779.

basis, not bassis.

Br. 276; like basilica.

batillum v. vatillum.

battuo ("to strike"), not batuo.

Thus, Cod. Med. Cic. Ep. Fam. IX, 22, 4.

belua, not bellua.

Hor. Carm. I, 12, 23, al.; beluosus, ib. IV, 14, 47; Serm. II, 3, 316; 7, 70; Epist. I, 1, 76 (Keller, Holder). Verg. Aen. VI, 287 (RIBBECK, al.). E. g. Plaut. Trin. 952 (RITSCHL). Sall. Cat. 1, 2 (DIETSCH). Cic. de Re p. I, 18, 30; II, 26, 48. Cf. OSANN, p. 73, and MAI on Cic. pro Mil. (Auct. Class. II, pp. 114, 388).

benedicere and bene dicere.

benefacere and bene facere.

beneficium, better than benificium.

beneficus, better than benificus.

benevolentia, better than benivolentia.

benevolus, better than benivolus.

Both forms are authenticated. In Republican times the change beni- arose, and was retained under the Empire. On the other hand, the spelling bene- predominates in the text-books from the first century of the Empire as being the regular form. Br. 179. Indices to Corp. Ins. Lat. The standard forms benevolus, etc. are favored by ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 17, § 72; OSANN (p. 322) on Cic. de Re p. IV, 8, 8. Cf. RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 561 sq.

bibliotheca and by bliotheca (βίβλος, βύβλος).

K. Keil, Rhein. Mus. XVIII, 269 sq. Or. 6306 sq. Cf. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, pp. 327, 610. E. g. Cic. Ep. ad Fam. VII, 23, 2, Cod. Med., which gives bybliotheca.

bipartitus and bipertitus.

Like tripartitus. Cf. depeciscor.

bipennis, not bipinnis, in all significations of the word.

BR. 142, 143. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 391. Hor. Carm. IV, 4, 57 (KELLER).

Bonifatius is the genuine form, as the old Christian inscriptions teach. Bonifacius is mediæval.

bos, Gen. Plur. boum, Dat. bubus, more frequently than bobus.

For examples, see Neue, Lat. Formenl. I, 287, 296. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 448.

Bosphorus is the usual form in Latin Mss., instead of the Greek Βόσπορος.

FLECKEISEN, Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 99, p. 656 sqq.; vol. 101, p. 458.

braca, not bracca.

Propert. IV, 4, 17; V, 10, 43 (L. MÜLLER). The c was also aspirated: bracha (BR. 291).

bracchium, not brachium.

-cch- is better attested by Mss. than -ch-. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 391. Hor. Carm. I, 8, 11, al.; Serm. I, 2, 92; 9, 64 (KELLER [vol. 1, p. 241], HOLDER). Cf. GRUTER, 266, 4. brachium is given by Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 9, 14.

bractea, v. brattea.

brattea, not brattia nor bractea.

Verg. Aen. VI, 209 (RIBBECK). BR. 133.

Britannia, Britannicus, Britannus, not Brittann.

Brittann, it is true, occurs in inscriptions. But a single t is the general usage, and is to be preferred, since in Horace the first syllable is short.

Brittii and Bruttii.

MOMMSEN, Unterital. Dialect. 252 sq. (FLECK. 8). Indices Geogr. of the collection of Inscriptions.

Britto, not Brito.

Index to Corp. Ins. Rh.

Brundisium, not Brundusium.

Hor. Serm. I, 5, 104; Epist. I, 17, 52; 18, 20 (KELLER, HOLDER); so the inscriptions.

Bruttii, v. Brittii.

bucca, not buccha.

Hor. Serm. I, 1, 21 (HOLDER).

bucina, bucinator, not buccina, buccinator. FLECKEISEN, 8. So Mss. of Caesar, Cicero, Curtius, Tacitus, Vergil (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 391), and Ovid. Cf. *Fragm. Vat.* Sall. Hist. (*Hermes*, V, 402), Ib, II.

bucula and bocula (dimin. of bos).

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 391.

bybliotheca. v. bibliotheca.

C.

C. is an abbreviation for Gaius. This abbreviation dated from the time when as yet the Latin alphabet had no G. The full name should be written Gaius, not Caius. Br. 213.

caecus, not coecus.

Good Mss. have, besides caecus, the weakened form cecus, but not coecus. Cf. caelebs, caenum. E. g. Cic. de Re p. II, 3, 5. Hor. Carm. I, 18, 14, al. (KELLER).

caedes. See above, § 15, 3. caelebs, not coelebs.

Br. 242 sqq. We find in Mss. cael- and cel-. Cf. caecus, caenum. Hor. Carm. II, 15, 4; III, 8, 1; Serm. II, 5, 47; Epist. I, 1, 88 (KELLER, HOLDER).

caeles, itis,

caelestis,

caelicola, caelifer,

Caelius mons, Caelimontanus,

caelum, not coeles, etc., Coelius, coelum.

This spelling is better authenticated both by inscriptions (Fast. Amit. Sept. 17; Hermes, I, 152, al.), and by Mss.: Cic. de Re p. I, 10, 15; 13, 19, 20, al. De Or. II, 29, § 128 (ELLENDT). Cod. Veron. Livii III, 7, 8; 65, 2; V, 51, 7; 52, 11. Vergil (RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 393). Horace (Keller, Holder, I, p. 241; II, p. 388). In regard to the name of the Caelius mons, cf. Tac. Ann. IV, 65 (NIPPERDEY).

caementicius and

caementum, not cementum.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 574.

caenum, not coenum ("filth").

Cod. Ambros. Plauti Pers. 407 (RITSCHL). Mss. give caen- and cen-. Cf. caecus, caelebs. Hor. Serm. II, 7, 27 (HOLDER). RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 393.

caepe (caepa), not cepe.

Hor. Epist. I, 12, 21 (KELLER).

caerimonia and caeremonia, not cerimonia.

caerim-, Cic. de Re p. II, 14, 26. caerem-, Br. 330. On cerimonia as given in Mss. [Tac. Ann. IV, 55 (p. 279, 1, NIPPERDEY)], cf. caecus, caelebs, caenum.

Caeres, Caeritis, and Caeretanus.

BR. 321 sq. Cod. Veronensis Livii, V, 30, 3.

caesaries, not cesaries.

Br. 205. Cf. KELLER on Hor. Carm. I, 15, 14.

caespes, not cespes.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 393. Hor. Carm. I, 19, 13; II, 15, 17; III, 8, 4 (KELLER).

Caestus ("boxing-gloves"), not cestus.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 393. Br. 205.

caetra, caetratus, better than cetra, cetratus.

Mss. give caet- and cet-: e. g. Verg. Aen. VII, 732. Liv. ed. Alschefski, III, pp. 88, 751. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 393.

Calendae, v. Kalendae.

camara, v. camera.

Camarina, v. Camerina.

Camena, not Camoena.

Hor. ed. Keller-Holder, I, p. 241; II, p. 389. Other proofs are to be found in Becker's *Röm. Alterth.* I, 513 - 515.

camera, not camara.

Hor. Serm. II, 3, 273. BR. 72, 75.

Camerina, same as Καμαρίνα in Sicily.

Verg. Aen. III, 701 (RIBBECK).

candela, not candella.

BR. 259.

Canopus, Canopeus, Canopius, Canopita (Κάνωβος).

"Cicero Canopitarum exercitum dicit, ipsi Canobon vocant." — Quint. I, 5, 13. Verg. Geor. IV, 287. Catull. 66, 58. See above, § 5, 2.

Carthago and Karthago. See under Karthago.

Br. 209 sqq. On the th, Br. 287 sqq. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 575. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 18, § 75. OSANN (pp. 430-433) on Cic. de Re p.

casus is preferable to the form cassus.

cassus occurs in the time of Cicero and of the first Emperors (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 444), but casus is the standard form of the Empire (Br. 273 sq.). See above, § 10.

Catina, same as Κατάνη.

E. g. Cic. Verr. II, 2, 49, § 120; 75, § 185, and often. Fl. 9.

Caucaseus and Caucasius.

Both forms have Ms. authority: e. g. Verg. Ecl. VI, 42; Geor. II, 440. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* 417 sq.

cauda, not coda.

coda is plebeian (Br. 206).

cavea, not cavia.

Br. 117, 133.

caupo, better than copo.

copo belongs to the plebeian pronunciation: analogous are caupona and copa.

caurus, not corus.

Verg. Geor. III, 356; RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 436.

causa is preferable to the form caussa.

BR. 274, 333. caussa is to be regarded in the same way as cassus. Cf. Osann (p. 20) on Cic. de Re p. I, 3, 6. causa is the spelling in the *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. and in *Cod. Veron.* Livii. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 445. See above, § 10.

cautes. See above, § 15, 3.

cautela, not cautella.

BR. 260.

cedrus (κέδρος), not caedrus.

Hor. Ars, 332. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. pp. 393, 385. Wrong in Placidi Gloss. p. 441 (MAI).

cena, not coena:

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 1199. Fasti Praen. Apr. 4, and often in inscriptions. Good Mss. emphatically favor cena. Fl. 10. Rhein. Mus. XXIV, 535; XXV, 627.

Cento, cognomen of C. Claudius, son of Appius, the interrex in Livy, XXII, 34, not Centho. Alscherski, III, p. 471. Cf. Ellendt on Cic. de Or. II, 71, § 286.

centurio, not chenturio.

BR. 282.

Cerealis and Cerialis.

FL. 12. Br. 136, 324. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 437. The name of the festival is written Cerialia, in Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 490.

Cetegus, v. Cethegus.

ceteri, not caeteri.

This spelling is attested by inscriptions (Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 575), and by Mss. (e. g. Cic. de Re p. I, 4, 7. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 45, 2; 63, 11. Hor. ed. Keller-Holder, I, p. 243; II, p. 391). Fl. 12.

ceteroqui, not ceteroquin.

RIBBECK, Partikel, 19.

Cethegus, not Cetegus.

Cetegus is ante-Ciceronian. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 339. Br. 287. Cf. Hor. Epist. II, 2, 117; Ars, 50 (Keller).

cetra, cetratus, v. caetra.

charta, chartinacius, not cart -.

BR. 288, 219. Hor. Carm. IV, 8, 21; 9, 31 (KELLER).

cheragra and chiragra (χειράγρα).

Hor. Epist. I, 1, 31; Serm. II, 7, 15, where KELLER and HOLDER have adopted cheragra in the text. See above, § 5, 2.

Chilo and Cilo.

BR. 291.

chorda, not corda.

Hor. Serm. I, 3, 8; Ars, 348, 356 (KELLER-HOLDER). Circei, Circeis, better than Circeii. See above, § 14, 3.

circinus, not cercinus (κίρκινος).

BR. 142 sq.

circumeo and circueo, circumitus and circuitus, circumitio and circuitio. See above. § 20. I. 4.

cithara, not cithera, citera.

BR. 75.

clades, not cladis in Nom. Sing.

Br. 146, 149. See above, § 15, 3.

clatri, not clathri.

KELLER, Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 103, p. 559.

claudo, clausi, clausum, not the vulgar forms clodo, cludo, etc.

Cf. Verg. Aen. VI, 734 (RIBBECK).

claustrum, claustra, not clostrum.

Like caupo, claudo, plaustrum.

clipeus, better than clupeus.

Br. 121, 321. clipeus, Ins. Reg. Neap. 5250, towards the end of the first century after Christ. clupeus in

Monum. Ancyr. VI, 20. Corp. Ins. Lat. II, 1263, 1286. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 450. Hor. Carm. I, 28, 11 (KELLER).

cloaca, not cluaca.

cluaca is the rarer form (BR. 81).

Clytemestra = Kλυταιμνήστρα. In Latin the n fell out, and the second syllable was pronounced short.

FL. 13. Quintil. II, 17, 4; III, 10, 4 sqq. Clytaemestra, B., Clytemestra, A., "et sic fere iidem deinceps," says HALM, who puts Clytaem- in his text. Cf. Quintil. III, 6, 53. Rhein. Mus., XXIV, 494. Clitemestra, Auson. Epit. Her. 1 (Cod. Vossian.). RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 517.

Cn. = Gnaeus.

As C. = Gaius.

Cnidus and Gnidus.

Cnosus, Cnosius, and Gnosus, Gnosius, not Cnossus.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* pp. 444, 392. Gn-is the reading in Hor. Carm. I, 15, 17; 30, 1, al. (Keller). L. Müller, *De re metr.* p. 316.

co(con) in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 5.

coclea, better than cochlea.

Br. 290 sq.; cf. 133 sq. Sall. Iug. 93, 2 (DIETSCH); Hor. Serm. II, 4, 59, where good Mss. favor coclea (Holder, II, p. 146.)

coemo, coemi, coemptum, not coemtum; v. emo.

coerceo more usual than the older form coherceo, which is likewise correct.

Keller on Hor. Carm. I, 10, 18; II, 18, 38; 19, 19;

Epod. 9, 35. Cf. Sall. Iug. 91, 7; 100, 5 (DIETSCH). Stem HERC, as in herctum, erctum.

cohors, not coors, cors, chors.

Br. 285, 286. Cf. Hor. Serm. I, 7, 23.

coicio, better than coiicio, conicio.

Br. 199 sqq. 300, 334. See above, § 20, II. Coici-, Cod. Veron. Livii, VI, 2, 10.

col-1 in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 5.

coluber, not colober.

The latter is plebeian (Br. 85).

columna, not colomna. Like coluber (BR. 83).

com in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 5.

comedo, like adedo.

comissari and comisari, κωμάζω.

Br. 275. KELLER on Hor. Carm. IV, I, II. comisantium, Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 29, 5.

commendaticius, commenticius.

See above, § 6, 1.

comminus, not cominus (opposite of eminus).

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 393. FL. 13. E. g. Caes. Bell. Civ. I, 58 (p. 46, 2, DÜBNER).

como, compsi, comptum.

See above, § 7, II.

comprehendo, better than comprendo.

BR. 286.

con in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 5.

condicio, not conditio.

FL. 14. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 394. Hor. Carm. I, 1, 12; III, 5, 14 (KELLER). Cic. de Re p. I, 4, 7.

Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 4, 1; 32, 5. Cic. Cod. Vat. Verrin. II, 1, 52, § 137; 54, § 142. De Re p. I, 4, 7, al.

conecto, not connecto.

conexio, conexus, not connexio, etc.

FL. 14. RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 449. Br. 302. See above, § 20, I, 5.

conicio, v. coicio.

conitor, not connitor.

coniveo, not conniveo.

Like conecto.

coniunx, better than coniux.

BR. 270 sq. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 434. consecro. better than consacro.

BR. 319. Cf. ib. 77.

contempo, contempsi, contemptum,

contemptor, not contemsi, contemtum.

See above, § 7, II. Cf. temno. E. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 57, 3; 67, 4, 5; VI, 2, 4, 9.

contio, not concio.

Cic. de Re p. I, 4, 7 (OSANN, p. 21 sq.); de Or. I, 9, § 35 (ELLENDT). Cod. Vat. Verrin. (ed. 2, Tur. II, 1, p. 449; p. 166, 25). Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 19, 4; 27, 2, al. Fl. 14.

controversia, not the older form controvorsia. E. g. Cod. Vat. Verrin. II, 1, 48, § 125. Cf. versus.

conubium, not connubium.

Br. 328. Like conecto.

conventicius, not conventitius. Cic. de Re p. III, 35, 48. See above, § 6, I.

convicium, not convitium.

BR. Rhein. Mus. für Phil. XXIV, 538.

coquere, better than quoquere.

coquus, not quoquus, cocus.

Br. 232 sq. Cf. Holder on Hor. Serm. II, 1, 74; 2, 41. See above, § 6, II; § 14, 1.

cothurnus, v. coturnus.

cottidie and cotidie, not quotidie.

BR. 236, 237, 331. cottidie belongs not only to the refined, but also to the plebeian speech (*Corp. Ins. Lat.* IV, 1939). Cf. MAI on Cic pro Scauro, *Auct. Cl.* II. p. 306; *ib.* 26, 173. OSANN (p. 475) on Cic. de Re p. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 12, 7; 51, 11.

coturnix, not cocturnix.

cocturnix is plebeian. CAPER appears to have preferred cuturnix (BR. 87).

coturnus and cothurnus (κόθορνος), not cuturnus.

coturnus is the form in Hor. Carm. II, 1, 12; Serm. I, 5, 64; Ars, 80, 280 (Keller-Holder). Or. 6187. t and th, in Vergil. Ecl. VII, 32; VIII, 10; Georg. II, 8; Aen. I, 337. Riebeck, Prol. in Verg. p. 424. Quintil. X, 1, 68. On cuturnus, cf. Hor. Serm. I, 5, 64 (Holder).

crebresco, not crebesco.

ZUMPT on Cic. Divin. in Caec. 4, 12. Cf. percrebresco. cucullus ("cuckoo") and cuculus.

ll, in Hor. Serm. I, 7, 31 (HOLDER). cuculus, Plaut. Trin. 245 (RITSCHL). cuculus, Philomela, 35.

culleus, culleum, not culeus, culeum.

Nepos, Eum. 8, 7. Only the *Cod. R(omani collegii*), ed. Halm, gives culeos; the same attests the *ll* in Cic. pro Sex. Roscio, 11, 30 (p. 38, 15, ed. Tur.). Cf. Fl. 15. Placidi Gloss. s. v.

cum, not quum, is to be written for both the Conjunc-

tion and Preposition.

BR. 223 sqq. (index). So in Mss. E. g. Cod. Veron. Livii. Cf. Cic. de Re p. (ed. 2 Tur. p. 760, 4—DU RIEU). RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 442 sq., 449. See above, § 6, II.

Cumae, in prose, not Cymae, Cume.

Cic. ad Fam. VIII, 1, 2. Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 25, 4. Cumas is the reading in Hor. Epist. I, 15, 11. Verg. Aen. VI, 2 (where RIBBECK reads Cymarum). RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 453. Br. 203.

cumba, better than cymba, not cimba.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 452. Hor. Carm. II, 3, 28 (KELLER). Quintil. XII, 10, 37 (HALM).

cuminum = κύμινον.

BR. 203.

cumque (= et cum), not cunque.

Br. 265. Cf. Hor. (ed. Keller-Holder, I, p. 246), Serm. I, 4, 66.

cuppes, cuppedo, cuppedia(e), better than cupes, etc.

Plaut. Trin. 239 (RITSCHL). cuppedinarii, Ter. Eun. II, 2, 25 (UMPFENBACH). Cf. Varro, L. L., V, § 146.

cupressus = κυπάρισσος, not cypressus.

BR. 203. Hor. (ed. Keller-Holder, I, p. 246). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* pp. 395, 453. Cic. de Leg. I, 5, 15.

cur, not quor.

quor is ante-classical. Br. 225, 228 sq.

custodela, not custodella.

BR. 260.

Cybebe and Cybele, Κυβήβη and Κυβέλη.

Cybebe, Verg. Aen. X, 220. Cybele, Ciris, 166 (RIB-BECK). Ov. Fasti, IV, 249, 363. Cf. Cybelus, Verg. Aen. III, 111; XI, 768.

cycneus, κύκνειος, υ. cycnus.

cycnus, κύκνος, better than cygnus.

cycn-, RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 392. Cf. the name Cycnus, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* IV, 2508. cygn-, Hor. Carm. IV, 2, 25; 3, 20 (KELLER).

D.

Dahae, not Daae (name of a people).

Verg. Aen. VIII, 728. Liv. XXXV, 48; XXXVII, 38; 40. Tac. Ann. II, 3.

Dalmata and Delmata.

Dalmatia and Delmatia, Dalmaticus and Delmaticus.

BR. 75. E. g. Hor. Carm. II, 1, 16 (KELLER).

Dama, a proper name, not Damma. On the contrary, damma, as a common noun. See below.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 577. Hor. Serm. I, 6, 38; II, 5, 18, 101; 7, 54 (HOLDER).

Damaratus and Demaratus (Δαμάρατος, Δημάρατος).

Cic. Tusc. V, 37, 109; de Re p. II, 19, 34. (Cf. OSANN on latter, p. 192.) Demaratus, in the Oration of Claudius (I, 12, NIPPERDEY).

damma, not dama.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 430. Cf. Quintil. IX, 3, 6 (damae, Halm; dāmae, A.; dāme, G. M.). Hor. Carm. I, 2, 12 (Keller). Cf. Dama.

damno and

damnum, not dampno, dampnum.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 577. Dampn- is a frequent error in the Mss., traceable to the plebeian pronunciation of the word. E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 2, 52 (HOLDER).

Danuvius, not Danubius.

FL. 15. BR. 239, 332. Hor. Carm. IV, 15, 21 (KELLER).

Dareus, better than the later form Darius.

Dareus in Cicero [see Otto and Osann (p. 467, sq.) on Cic. de Re p.]; in Livy, IX, 17, 16 (Weissenborn); in Curtius (Hedicke). Darius is the reading of the Codices Cornelii Nepotis, but Dareus, Editio Ultraiect. (Halm). Cf. above, § 5, 2.

Decelea, better than Decelia.

Nep. Alc. 4, 7 (HALM), where the *Cod. Monacensis*, saec. xv, gives Deceliam. See above, § 5, 2.

decima and decuma (" the tenth ").

decuma is the older form, used in the time of Cicero and Augustus (cf. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 577. Cod. Vaticanus Verrinarum, II, 3, 24, § 59. Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 23, 8). It also occurs in Quintilian's time (BR. 321). In Quintilian, however, VIII, 5, 19, we have the reading decimas.

decimanus and decumanus.

Like decima. The *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. often reads decumanus; e. g. II, 2, 13, where the *Cod. Lagom.* 42, reads decimanus. Cf. decumates, Tac. Ger. 29.

decimo, - are, and decumare.

decimus, as common Ordinal, not the older decumus.

Like decima. See above, § 17, 1. decumam, Verg.

Geor. I, 284. Aen. IX, 155 (RIBBECK). Tac. Ann. III, 21; cf. *ib.* XIV, 44 (NIPPERDEY).

defatigatio and defetigatio,

defatigo and defetigo.

BR. 78. FL. 15.

defraudo, better than defrudo.

Cf. fraus.

deicio, better than deiicio. See above, § 20, II.

Hor. Serm. I, 6, 39, where deicere is a word of three syllables. Nepos, Alc. 3, 2 (HALM).

delectus, v. dilectus.

delenio, -ire, not delinio.

E. g. Hor. Carm. III, 1, 43 (KELLER).

deliratio,

deliro,

delirus, not deleratio, etc.

BR. 142, sq.

Delmatia, v. Dalmatia.

demo, dempsi, demptum.

Br. 248. See above, § 7, II. Hor. Carm. II, 5, 14 (KELLER). Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 10, 6.

denuntio, v. nuntio.

depeciscor (depectus) and **depaciscor** (depactus); the first form with the Participle depectus is preferable.

Br. 78. HALM on Cic. pro S. Roscio, 38, 110 (p. 59, 23, ed. 2, Tur.). Cf. Fl. 16.

deprehendo and deprendo.

BR. 286. Quintil. IX, 4, 59. Cf. IX, 1, 17. Cic. de Or, II, 68, \$ 275 (ELLENDT). deprendo, Hor.

derigo, "to lay straight," "to bring in a particular line, or direction";

dirigo, "to move or place in different directions, in different lines."

in derectum ("straight forward"), Livy, XXII, 47, 3. aciem derigere, Liv. XXI, 47, 8; XXII, 45, 4 (ALSCHEFSKI). Naves in pugnam, ib. XXII, 19, 8, al. Cf. Vitruv. VII, 3. HENZEN, Scavi, p. 53 sqq. dirigere per orbem, MOMMSEN quoted by HENZEN, p. 56.

describo is to be distinguished from discribo, which see further on.

designatio, designator, designo, z. dissign-.

desum, deest, deeram, deero, not dest, deram, dero.

dero occurs, as is attested by (I) its being pronounced as a word of two syllables in the poets, (2) by the Tabula Malacitana* (Br. 325), and elsewhere. Mss. examples of dest, dero, etc. are given by RITSCHL on Suet. Vit. Terent. p. 528, and by RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 414. But in writing, the correct form deero was also retained, independently of the pronunciation. Cf. the Ms. readings of Hor. Serm. I, 9, 56; II, 1, 17; 2, 98 (HOLDER). Cic. de Leg. I, 1, 2; 4, 14. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 34, 7; V, 7, 13.

detrecto and detracto.

Cf. Priscian, VIII, 85 (HERTZ, I, p. 438). RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 387. detracto, Fragm. Vat. Sall. I, a. 14 (Hermes, V, 402).

deversorium, better than the older form devorsorium; not diversorium.

"devertit qui a via vel ratione deflexit. Tamen cum

* Corp. Ins. Lat. Vol. II (Inscriptiones Hispaniae), 1964.

devertit dicatur, diversorium magis quam deversorium usus obtinuit. Ergo utrumque usu et ratione dicimus." Placidi Gloss. p. 453 (MAI). OSANN (p. 442) on Cic. de Re p. deversorium, Hor. Epist. I, 15, 10 (KELLER), al. Cf. BÜCHELER, Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 87, p. 782.

deus, Plur. dii, diis, and di, dis; not dei, deis.

Br. 137, 140; see above, § 14, 3. Mss. give di: e.g. Cic. de Re p. I, 13, 19. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 123.

dexter, dextera, dexterum, and dextra, dextrum.

In prose of Quintilian's time, the syncopated forms dextra and dextrum are preferred. Older authors vary. It is to be observed, however, that dextera used as a substantive is of frequent occurrence. Plautus has only the full form (RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 673). The usage of individual authors is given by NEUE, Lat. Formenl. II, 5-7.

Diana, not Deana.

Deana is plebeian: e. g. Cor. Ins. Rh. p. 380.

dicio, not ditio.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 578. Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 8, 2; V, 27, 13. FL. 16. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 414.

dignosco, v. dinosco.

dilectus, not delectus ("a military levy").

Cod. Veron. Livii, III; 20, 2, 3, al.

dimidius, not demidius.

BR. 141.

dinosco, better than dignosco.

Hor. Epist. I, 15, 29; II, 2, 44 (KELLER). Quintil. XI. 3, 18, 31 (HALM). The older form dignosco is favored by Osann (p. 297) on Cic. de Re p. III, 35, 47.

discidium, not dissidium.

MADVIG, Excurs. on Cic. de Fin. I, 13, 44. FL. 16.

discribo ("to distribute within certain limits," "to divide") must be distinguished from describo ("to copy," "to make a rough sketch," "to describe").

BÜCHELER discusses the distinction admirably in the Rhein. Mus. XIII, 598. Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 87, p. 782. Cf. Cic. de Re p. I, 46, 70 (OSANN, pp. 146, 512). Cic. de Leg. III, 5, 12 (VAHLEN, p. 136).

discriptio and descriptio, corresponding to discribo and describo.

disicio, better than disiicio.

See above, § 20, II. dissicio, RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 414.

dissaepio, not dissepio.

Cic. de Re p. IV, 4, 4. Cf. saepio.

dissidium, v. discidium.

dissignatio ("disposition," "arrangement") must be distinguished from designatio ("designation," "sketch").

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 206, 94, 104. Cf. dissigno.

dissignator ("one who orders or regulates," e. g. "an undertaker at funerals"; "an usher in the theatre"), not designator.

Hor. Epist. I, 7, 6 (KELLER). FL. 16. Corp. Ins.

Lat. IV, 768. Cf. ib. 597.

dissigno, -are ("to arrange," "to contrive," "to plot"),
must be distinguished from designare ("to mark
out," "designate").

E. g. Hor. Epist. I, 5, 16 (KELLER). FL. 16. Cf. dissignatio, dissignator.

distinguo, not distingo.

BR. 127 sq. Cf. KELLER on Hor. Carm. II, 5, 11.

ditio, v. dicio.

divisio, not divissio.

See above, § 10. Like casus, causa. Br. 273 sq. [divus] sub divum, sub divo and sub dium, sub dio.

KELLER on Hor. Carm. I, 18, 13. See above, § 4. dolium. not doleum.

doleum is plebeian (*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 359). Br. 136. dorsum. not dossum.

-rs- is the usual form. BR. 272. Cf. RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 544, Rem.

drachma, not drachuma nor dragma.

drachuma is ante-classical; perhaps, however, it occurs, Cic. Ep. ad Fam., where the *Cod. Med.* reads drachum. Batter (ed. Lips.) reads drachumum. Cf. BÜCHELER, *Rhein. Mus.* XI, 515. .drachm-, Cic. pro Flacco, 15, 34. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 483.

dragma occurs in Mss. E. g. Hor. Serm. II, 7, 43 (HOLDER). Cic. pro Flacco, (l. c.) Cod. Salisburg. Plaut, Trin. 425, Cod. F., where good Mss. read -chum- and -chm-.

Duilius and Duillius, not the old form Duelius, Duellius.

DVILIVS, Act. Triumph. anni 494 (Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 458). Duillius, Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 64, 4, al. On the forms Duelius, Duellius, see Mai on Cic. de Re p. I, I, I. OSANN (p. 429) on Cic. de Re p.

dumetum and dummetum,

dumosus and dummosus.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 414. dumetum, Hor. Carm. III, 4, 63; 29, 23 (KELLER).

dumtaxat, not duntaxat.

OSANN (p. 220) on Cic. de Re p. II, 32, 56.

dupondius and (later) dipondius.

"dupondius a duobus ponderibus." Varro, de L. L., V, 169. dipundium is plebeian. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* IV, 1679. Cf. Petron. 14, 58 (BÜCHELER). *Rhein. Mus.* XI, 149 (SCHMITZ).

 \mathbf{D} yrrachini (= Δυβραχηνοί), better than \mathbf{D} yrracheni.

Cic. ad Att. III, 22, 4 (BAITER, p. xxvi).

E.

e, v. ex.

ebenus, v. hebenus.

ebur, not ebor.

BR. 84. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 437.

eculeus, better than equuleus.

ecul-, Cod. Put. Colbert. Livii, XXIII, 21 (extr.) (AL-SCHEFSKI, III, p. 776). eculeus, as a wooden rack, in Cic. pro Mil. 21, 57.

edera, v. hedera.

edo, esum, better than essum.

Cf. NEUE, Lat. Formenl. II, 566.

edyllium and idyllium.

See above, § 5, 2.

ei (Interjection), not hei.

Verg. Aen. XI, 57. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 421. eia, v. heia.

eicio, better than eiicio.

Br. 199-202. See above, § 20, II.

elegans, not eligans.

Br. 144.

elephas, not elephans.

Br. 267. Hor. Epist. II, 1, 196. (Keller prefers -ns.)

elleborus, better than helleborus.

Hor. Serm. II, 3, 82; Epist. II, 2, 137 (HOLDER-KELLER). Verg. Georg. III, 451 (RIBBECK). hell-, Plaut. Ps. 1185 (RITSCHL).

eluo, eluari, eluatio, v. helluo, etc.

emo, emi, emptum, not emtum.

Br. 248. See above, § 7, II. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 579. In Mss.; e. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 13, 9.

emptio, not emtio.

Cf. emo. Br. 332.

emptor, not emtor.

Cf. emo. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 579. Br. 331 sq. Hor. Carm. III, 6, 32 (KELLER).

epistula (= $\epsilon \pi \iota \sigma \tau \circ \lambda \dot{\eta}$), not e pistola.

This is the undoubted spelling in inscriptions and old Mss. (Fl. 17). The word has undergone the Latin umlaut of o into u. That Cicero must have written epistola is a false inference of Corssen's, who has allowed himself to be misled by the Zurich edition of Cicero's Letters (1845). The older Codex Mediceus of the eleventh century, which alone can come into consideration in this matter, gives both forms, epistula and epistola (Baiter, ed. Lips. IX, p. vi. Cf. the titles of the "Books": epistola 1, 2; but, on the other hand, epistula 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16). It follows from this that the late-Latin form epistola was not able to supplant, even in the comparatively recent Codex Medi-

ceus, the genuine form epistula, which is also well attested by inscriptions.

Cf. Sall. Iug. 71, 4, 5 (DIETSCH). MAI, Auct. Class.

II, p. 389. RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 493, Rem.

On the other hand

e pistolicus (= ἐπιστολικόs) has remained a foreign word, while epistula became naturalized in the language.

equus, not ecus nor equos.

See above, § 6, II; § 14, 1.

era, v. erus.

ercisco, v. hercisco.

eres, v. heres.

erilis, not herilis, v. erus.

Erinys, not Erinnys.

Verg. Aen. II, 337, 573; VII, 447 (RIBBECK).

erus ("the master of the house"), era ("the mistress of

the house"), Adject. erilis, not herus, etc.

RITSCHL, Opuse. II, 409. This spelling is favored also by the readings in Hor. (Carm. II, 18, 32; III, 27, 63—KELLER; cf. HOLDER, II, p. 404) and in Cic. (MAI, Auct. Class. I, p. 383). Eutyches as quoted in Cassiodor. p. 2313, 9, 19.

Esquiliae, Esquilinus, not Exquiliae, or Aesquiliae.

The form Esqu- is rendered certain by the names of the tribes in inscriptions, OR. 3091 (cf. Fast. Consul. ann. 304, Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 426; II, where we find esquilInus). The form Exqu- is founded on the grammatical theory in Varro (L. L., V, 49), and Verrius (cf. Fast. Praen. Mart. 2, which gives exquiliIs. Cod. Veron.

Livii, III, 67, 11; 68, 2. Mommsen, Transact. Berlin

Acad. 1868, p. 172).

Aesquil- [Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 66, 5, and Horatian Mss., Serm. I, 8, 14; II, 6, 33 (HOLDER). Cf. Epod. 5, 100; 17, 58 (KELLER)] is founded on the confusion of ae and e and on the derivation of aesculus. Cf. Varro, l. c. (MÜLLER).

etiamnum, not etiannum.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 430.

evan, evans, evias, evius, evoe, v. euhan, etc.

Euander and Euandrus, Εὔανδρος, not Evander.

Verg. Aen. VIII, 100, al. (RIBBECK). Hor. Serm. I, 3, 91 (HOLDER, L. MÜLLER).

euhan, εὐἄν (εὐάν), not e v a n, and better than e u a n. euhan, Verg. Aen. VI, 517 (RIBBECK). Ovid. Met. IV, 15 (euham, *Cod. Goth.* 1); but euan in Priscian, VI, 29 (HERTZ, I, p. 220). LACHMANN in Lucr. p. 309.

euhans, not evans.

Verg. Aen. VI, 517 [euhanthis, Cod. Med.] (RIBBECK). **Euhias**, not **Evias**.

Hor. Carm. III, 25, 9 (KELLER).

Euhius, not Evius.

Hor. Carm. I, 18, 9; II, 11, 17 (KELLER). Cic. pro Flacco, 25, 60. Cf. LACHMANN in Lucr. p. 309.

euhoe, evol, not evoe.

LACHMANN in Lucr. p. 309. Hor. Carm. II, 19, 5, 7 (KELLER).

 \mathbf{ex} before vowels and h; \mathbf{e} and \mathbf{ex} before consonants.

In many expressions, only one form of the Preposition is usual before consonants: e. g. e re publica, "for the

good of the state"; e regione, "opposite"; e natura, "according to nature"; and extempore, "instantaneously"; ex sententia, "according to one's wish"; ex senatus consulto; ex lege, and, if an adjective follows, e lege (for instance, e lege Rupilia); ex parte, "partly"; ex professo, "avowedly," "intentionally"; ex Ponto; ex me (te, se); ex meo, tuo; ex and e suo.

NEUE (Lat. Formenl. II, 756 - 770) has collected these

and many other examples.

examen, not exagmen (exacmen), "a swarm."

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 420.

exedo, exedi, exesum, not exessum.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 445.

exedra and exhedra.

There is Ms. authority for both forms. Cf. Cic. de Or. III,5, §17 (exedra, Baiter, ed. Tur., and Ellendt); de Fin. V, 2, 4 (exhedr-, Baiter); de Deor. Nat. I, 6, 15 (exedr-, Baiter, ed. Tur., while the Tauchnitz edition reads exhedr-). In Quintil. XI, 2, 20, Halm reads exedris, but traces of the ½ are still visible in the Ms.

In Vitruv. V, II, 2, ROSE-MÜLLER reads exedra twice, but the Mss. give sometimes one form, sometimes

the other. exsedra occurs in Or. 3283.

exedrium and exhedrium.

Like exedra. exhadria is found in *Cod. Med.* Cic. Ep. ad Fam. VII, 23, 3.

exim and exin.

RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 455, 459.

eximo, exemptum, not exemtum.

Like emo. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 579. Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 51, 4.

existimatio, better than existumatio.

existumatio is archaic, yet it occurs in Ciceronian Mss. E. g. Cod. Vat. Verrin. III, 83, 192. Cf. aestumo. existimatio is found in Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 15, 1 Br. 5, 111. existimo. like existimatio.

existumas, along with existimas, in Cic. de Deor. Nat. II, 29, 73. existimet, in de Re p. I, 20, 23.

Exquiliae, Exquilinus, v. Esquiliae.

ex-s-, e. g. exsanguis, better than exanguis.

Both forms are correct, but the rule is, as laid down by the grammarians and sanctioned by frequent usage, that the s is to be retained in compounds made up of ex and a word commencing with s. Thus, exsaevio, exscensio, exscibo, exsculpo, exseco, exsecror, exsequiae, exsequor, exsico, exsilium, exsisto, exsolvo, exsomnis, exsors, exspecto, exspes, exspiro, exspolio, exspuo, exsterno, exstimulo, exstinguo, exstirpo, exsto, exstruo, exsudo, exsul, exsulto, exsupero, exsurgo, exsuscito, etc., with their derivatives. Br. 278-280, 333. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, I, § 2, exstiterunt; I, 39, § 177, exsilium, exsulo. OSANN (p. 18) on Cic. de Re p. I, 3, 6. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 445 sq.

F.

faenerator, faeneratrix, not foen-. faenero, not foenero.

Cf. faenus.

faenile, not fenile (foenile).

Verg. Georg. III, 321 (RIBBECK).

faeniseca, faenisex, faenisicia, faenisicium, not foeniseca, etc.

Cf. faenum.

faenum, not the plebeian collateral form fenum; foenum is incorrect.

Hor. Serm. I, 4, 34 (HOLDER).

So faenarius, faenisex, faenisicia, faenisicium, not the plebeian collateral form fencorp. Ins. Lat. I, pp. 580, 358 (Menol. Iun. 12, 13). Corssen, Ausspr. 12, 327. Br. 205.

faenus, faenoris, better than fenus; not foenus.

BR. 103 sq. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 284; Elog. XXIII (CORSSEN, Ausspr. I², 327). DIETSCH on Sall. Cat. 33, 2. Hor. Epod. 2, 4, 67 (fenore, fenerator); Epist. I, I, 80; Ars, 42I (KELLER).

fames, not famis, in the Nom. Sing. Br. 147, 149. See above, § 15, 3.

fareio, farsi, fartum, not faretum, farsum. Cic. in Verr. II, 5, 11, § 27 (ZUMPT). fartor, Hor. Serm. II, 3, 229 (HOLDER).

Februarius, not Febrarius.

BR. 130.

fecunditas,

fecundo,

fecundus, not foecunditas, etc.

Hor. Carm. III, 6, 17; 23, 6; Serm. II, 3, 287, al. (Keller-Holder). Corssen quotes examples from inscriptions, Ausspr. I², 326. Cf. Gellius, XVI, 12.

feles. See above, § 15, 3.

femina, not foemina.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 580.

femur, not femor. Br. 84, 85, Rem. fenerator, feneratrix, fenero, v. faenus. fenile, v. faenile.

feniseca, fenisex, fenisicia, fenisicium, v. faenum.

fenum v. faenum.

fenus. v. faenus.

feria, not ferea.

BR. 133.

ferveo, not ferbeo.

BR. 239.

fetialis, not fecialis.

Cic. de Re p. II, 17, 31. Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 58, 1. Cf. Forcellini s. v. Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 77, p. 348.

fetidus, feteo, fetor, better than foet -.

LACHMANN in Lucr. p. 271. foet- is the reading in Cic. in Pis. 6, 13; 10, 22.

fetus. Substantive and Participle, not foetus.

Stem like fecundus. E. g. Hor. Carm. III, 27, 4; IV, 5, 27; Carm. Saec. 31 (KELLER).

ficticius, not fictitius. See above, § 6, I.

fides and fidis ("string of a musical instrument").

NEUE, Lat. Formenl. I, 179 sq. Br. 146, 149. See above, § 15, 3.

filix ("fern"), not felix, filex.

BR. 141.

finitimus, better than finitumus.

finitumus is the older form, but nevertheless kept its place in the time of the Empire. E. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 12, 9; together with finitimus, IV, 7, 12. Cf. ib. 17, 6. See above, § 17, I.

flagellum, not fragellum. BR. 258.

fluvidus and fluidus.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 448.

foecunditas, foecundus, and derivatives, v. fecundus.

foedus, -a, -um, and foedus, foederis, not fedus.

BR. 207. Cf. Keller on Hor. Carm. III, 5, 15; 6,
4; 24, 23. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 18, 10; 44, 1; and
22, 4.

foenerator, foeneratrix, foenero, v. faenus.

foenile, foenisex, and kindred formations, v. faenum.

foenum, v. faenum.

foenus, v. faenus.

foetus, v. fetus.

Forensia and Foresia.

Foresia is Ciceronian (BR. 268).

formica, not furmica.

BR. 85.

formidulosus, better than formidolosus.

In Hor. Carm. II, 17, 18, Epod. 5, 55, Keller writes formidulosus.

This is an old-Latin form: e. g. in Plaut. Ps. 824 (RITSCHL), Terent. Eun. IV, 6, 18 (UMPFENBACH). Cf. Sallust, ed. Dietsch, II, p. 220. But it is probable that later, formidolosus, perhaps in consequence of the similarity of sound with formido, became of frequent occurrence also. Cf. Cic. in Vert. II, 5, I, § I. Cic. pro

Cluent. 3, 7; in Pis. 24, 58. Tac. Ann. I, 62, and other passages quoted in Corssen's Ausspr. II², 145.

formosus, not formonsus.

The older form formonsus was dropped from the grammars in imperial times. (Br. 268; see above, § 9, III.) Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 434. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 715.

forsan, forsitan, not - a m.

On the occurrence of forsam, forsitam, see RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 570.

fraus, fraudis, not frudis, etc.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 420. Cf. besides, Aen. IV, 675.

frenum, not fraenum.

According to settled and trustworthy tradition.

frondosus, like formosus.

frons, not fros nor frus.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 420.

That Pliny the Elder preferred fros is apparently a peculiarity of his (Br. 267).

frustum, not frustrum.

The recommendation to the contrary, laid down for our guidance, in the *Appendix Probi* (Br. 272), is based upon the incorrect spelling of Mss. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 443. Hor. Serm. II, 6, 86 (HOLDER).

furvus, not the archaic form forvus.

KELLER on Hor. Carm. II, 13, 21.

fusus, not fūssus.

Like ausus, casus, causa (Br. 275).

futtilis, better than futilis.

Verg. Aen. XI, 339; XII, 740 (RIBBECK). Cf. Ter.

Andr. III, 5, 3 (UMPFENBACH), where the Cod. Basilic. reads futili.

C.

gaesum, not gesum (γαισός, γαίσον). Verg. Aen. VIII, 662. Caes. B. G. III, 4, al.

Gaetuli and Getuli.

Br. 330. Cf. Sall. Iug. 18, al (DIETSCH, II, p. 223). Hor. Carm. I, 23, 10; II, 20, 15; III, 20, 2 (KELLER).

Gaius, Gai, better than Gaii.

See above, § 14, 2 (a) and 3. Gai, e. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 21, 7. See C.

gallinacius or gallinaceus, not gallinatius.

BR. 219; see above, § 6, I. E. g. Cic. pro Mur. 29, 61 (gallinacium, *Monac.* 15743; gallinarium, *Monac.* 68).

garrulus, not garulus.

Br. 272. Cf. Hor. Epist. I, 18, 69 (KELLER).

Genava ("Geneva"), not Geneva.

Caes. B. G. I, 6, 3. Brambach, Rhein. Mus. XXIII, 8. Mommsen, Inscr. Helvet. 83, 84.

genetivus, not genitivus.

The weight of Ms. authority favors emphatically genetivus for the name of the case, as has already been observed by Lachmann (in Lucr. p. 15 sq.). The proper name Genitivos, which Corssen (II², 297) cites (Or. 5749; 189 A. D.), has arisen from the well-known umlaut e-i, and can prove nothing for the name of the case. Cf. genetrix (genitor).

genetrix, not genitrix.

Fasti Pinc. Sept. 26, Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 298; ib. n.

1008: IV, 3072. Cf. II, 3270. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 133 (HOLDER). LACHMANN in Lucr. p. 15. HÜBNER, Fahrb. für Phil. vol. 77, p. 358; vol. 79, p. 437. FL. 17. RIB-BECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 420.

The masculine is genitor.

genitivus, v. genetivus.

genitor, v. genetrix.

gentilicius, not gentilitius.

Br. 219. See above, § 6, I.

Getuli, v. Gaetuli,

gilvus, not gilbus.

BR. 239.

girus, v. gyrus.

glaeba, better than gleba.

Hor. Carm. III, 6, 39; Epod. 16, 55; Epist. I, 14, 39 (KELLER). RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 414. Aen. VII, 747.

glis, not glir. BR. 277.

gloriosus, like formosus. See above, § 9, III.

Gnaeus. See Cn.

gnarus, more frequent than narus. See narus.

gnatus ("son") and gnata ("daughter"), for the more modern natus, nata, were still employed in the dactylic poetry of the Augustan age.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 420. Hor. ed. KELLER-

HOLDER, II, pp. 411, 431.

In the time of Cicero, natus, as a Participle from nascor, was already of frequent occurrence (Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 587. Cf. Osann (p. 297 sq.) on Cic. de Re p. III, 35, 47.

Gracchus, not Graccus.

Br. 282 sq., 290.

Graius, Grai. See above, § 3, 2; § 14, 3.

gratiis and gratis.

In Plautus and Terence, used only as a word of three syllables (RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 603; BENTLEY on Ter. Ad. IV, 7, 26); in classical times, as a word of three and of two syllables. ZUMPT on Cic. in Verr. II, 4, 9, § 19. Cf. ingratis.

grunnio, not grundio.

BR. 271.

gutus, not guttus.

Hor. Serm, I, 6, 118 (HOLDER).

gyrus (γῦρος), not girus.

Br. 126.

н.

Hadria, Hadriacus, Hadriaticus, not Adr-.

Hor. (ed. Keller-Holder, I, p. 257; II, p. 412). Verg. Aen. XI, 405 (RIBBECK).

Hadrumetum, Hadrumetinus, not Adr.. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 200, 79. Sall. Iug. 19, 1. Nepos, Hann. 6, 3, 4.

haedilia and

haedus, not hoedus, aedus, edus.

aedus is a collateral form, but not classical; edus is rustic. Quintil. I, 5, 20. Br. 205, 282, 284. Cf. RIBBECK,

Prol. in Verg. p. 422. Hor. Carm. I, 4, 12; 17, 9, al. (KELLER, vol. I, p. 257).

Halaesa, not Halesa, Alesa, Alaesa.

Halesa, Cic. Verr. II, 2, 7, § 19; 65, § 156; 3, 6, § 13 (ZUMPT), 83, 192, al. Cf. Halaesus.

Halaesus, not Halesus.

Verg. Aen. VII, 724; X, 352; 411 sqq. (RIBBECK).

halica, v. alica.

Halicarnasus and Alicarnasus, with a single s.

The unaspirated form is supported by tradition. E. g. in Cic. Tusc. III, 31, 75. Nepos, Lys. 3, 5. Tac. Ann. IV, 55.

halucinor, -ari, v. alucinor.

Hamilear (= 'Αμίλκας), not Amilear. Like Hannibal.

Hammon, better than Ammon.

Verg. Aen. IV, 198 (RIBBECK). Cf. *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421. Nepos, Lys. 3, 2.

Hannibal (='Awiβas), not Annibal. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 18, § 75, al.

Hanno (= "Αννων), not Anno. Like Hannibal.

harena, better than arena, which form is, however, also ancient.

Br. 284, 288, 314. E. g. Hor. Carm. I, 28, 1, 23; Epist. I, 1, 6, al. (Keller). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 422. Cic. de Re p. I, 17, 29.

harenosus, better than arenosus or harenonsus.

Cf. harena. Br. 267. E. g. Sall. Iug. 48, 3; 79, 3, where the h is not retained throughout in Mss.

hariola, hariolatio, hariolus, and ariola, ariolatio, ariolus.

hariolor and ariolor.

Cic. de Div. I, 31, 66 (har- and ar-); 58, 132 (har-) (CHRIST). Plaut. Mil. 692; Mest. 571, ar- (RITSCHL).

harundo, better than arundo.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 422.

haruspex, better than aruspex, arespex.

BR. 123. Cf. ib. 283, 314. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 421.

Hasdrubal (= 'Ασδρούβαs), like Hannibal. E. g. Hor. Carm. IV, 4, 38, 72.

haud and haut.

The first form is the usual one in ancient grammars. Br. 252. On haut, see DIETSCH on Sallust, II, p. 227.

Before consonants, hau is also used. Br. 253. See above, § 8 (Fl. 18. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 581). RIB-BECK, Prol. in Verg. pp. 397, 425. Hor. Epod. I, 32 (Keller); Serm. II, I, 39 (Holder); cf. their Index (II, p. 412). Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 57, 7; 64, I; IV, 12, 8, etc.

haveo and aveo; the first is the pronunciation according to Quintilian (I, 6, 21).

BR. 284. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 1072; IV, p. 239. Corp. Ins. Rh. 1153. Hor. Serm. I, 1, 94; 4,87; II, 4, 1; 6, 99 (HOLDER).

hebenus, better than ebenus ($\xi \beta \epsilon \nu o s$ and $\xi \beta \epsilon \nu o s$).

E. g. Verg. Georg. II, 117 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421). Ovid. Met. XI, 610. Mss. vary between the two forms. So also in Pliny, where SILLIG writes hebenus. On ξβενος, see *Thes. Gr.* (ed. DINDORF).

hedera, better than edera.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. pp. 421, 422, 385. Hor. Carm. I, I, 29, al.; Epist. I, 3, 25 (Keller). Or. 6140. Festus Pauli, however, has edera under E (p. 82, MÜLLER).

heia (Interjection) and eia.

Verg. Aen. IV, 569 (RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 421). Hor. Serm. I, 1, 18; II, 6, 23 (HOLDER). eIa, Cod. Vos. Auson., Ephem. (Parechasis 1).

heiulo, heiulatio, not eiul-.

Hor. Epod. 10, 17 (KELLER). Eutyches, p. 2312, 10. Cf. Varro, L. L., VII, 103.

Heliopolis and Heliupolis (Ἡλιούπολις).

Cic. de Deor. Nat. III, 21, 54. NEUE, Lat. Formenl. I, 131. Cf. Br. 177.

helleborus, v. elleborus.

hēlluo, hēlluatio,

helluor (better than heluor) and elluor; the latter form is more modern, but belongs at latest to the sec-

ond century after Christ.

hell- is supported by tradition in Cic. de Provin. Consul. 6, 14; in Pis. 10, 22; pro Sest. 52, 111; de Fin. III, 2, 7; heluato, RIBBECK, in Verg. Catalect. 5, 11. elluari had already in the time of Gellius long existed (II, 3), but first came into very general use after the time of Augustus, for Festus Pauli says: heluo "ab eluendo, cui aspiratur, ut aviditas magis exprobretur" (MÜLLER, p. 99). Cf. Rhein. Mus. VIII, 296.

Helotae, v. Hilotae.

helus, v. holus.

Henna, not Enna, in Sicily.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 520 (MOMMSEN). Cic. Verr. II, 2, 65, § 156 (ZUMPT); 3, 83, § 192, al.

Heraclea, and (later) Heraclia, name of several towns.

See above, § 5, 2. Cf. Cic. Verrin. II, 2, 50, § 125, where the Cod. Vat. gives Heracleae; pro Archia, 4, 6 sqq. But Heraclienses is given by Codd. Gemblac. (= Brux, 5352), Erfurt., Schol., Ambros. MAI "ubique," BAITER on Cic. pro Arch. (ed. 2 Tur. p. 788, 14). Verr. II, 2, 50, § 125 (ZUMPT). Cf. ib. II, 5, 33, § 86; and the names Heraclius, Cod. Vat. Verrin., together with Heracleus, Codd. Lagom. 29 (and 42), B. (Paris, 7776); e. g. Verrin. II, 2, 14, § 35; 27, § 65 (ZUMPT), al.

herbosus, like formosus.

Br. 268; see above, § 9, III.

hercisco and ercisco.

BR. 283. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 56, § 237. Festus Pauli has the word under E (p. 82, MÜLLER).

here ("yesterday") belongs to the age of Quintilian;
Augustus wrote heri.

HOLDER on Hor. Serm. II, 8, 2. Cf. Luc. Müller, De Re Metr. 334. Neue, Lat. Formenl. II, 685.

hereditas, like heres.

heres, not eres.

The latter form also occurs in antiquity, but the spelling is less correct. Br. 283, 314. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 581, and often in inscriptions. Also in Mss.: e. g. *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. II, 1, 42, § 107; 43, § 110, al. hereditas, *ib.*

herus, v. erus.

Hiber, Hiberes,

Hiberia,

Hiberus, not Iberus, etc.

Fragm. Palat. Liv. XCI, p. 4, a, gives Hiberum amnem.

— RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 421. Hor. Carm. I, 29, 15; II, 20, 20; IV, 5, 28; I4, 50; Epod. 4, 3; 5, 21 (KELLER); Serm. II, 8, 46 (HOLDER). Monum. Ancyr. V, 53; Corp. Ins. Rh. 484. Corp. Ins. Lat. II, 2660, b, al.

hice. See above, § 18, I.

hiems, better than hiemps.

The last, though physiologically correct and to be met with in classical authors, was discarded by the grammar of the Empire. Br. 249. See above, § 7, II. Cf. Keller on Hor. Carm. I, 4. I; Epod. 2, 52.

Hilotae (= ϵ ἴλωται) and Ilotae.

Nepos, Pausan. 3, 6 (HALM). Liv. XXXIV, 27, 9. See above, § 5, 2.

hircus, not ircus or hirquus.

BR. 284. The form ircus likewise occurs, but was regarded as archaic in Quintilian's time (BR. 282). Cf. Hor. Serm. I, 2, 27; 4, 92; Ars, 220 (HOLDER-KELLER). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 443.

Hirpini, not Irpini.

Liv. XXII, 61, 11, al. (ALSCHEFSKI).

Hispallus, not Hispalus. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 39.

Hister (= "Ιστρος), better than Ister.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 421. Nepos, Milt. 3, I (HALM).

Histria, better than Istria.

Corp. Ins. Lat. II, 2643; other examples may be found in Corssen, Ausspr. I², p. 106.

holitor, holitorium, v. holus.

holus, better than olus; not the archaic helus.

BR. 102. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 421. Hor. (ed. Keller-Holder, II, p. 413). Cf. Holitor, Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 1057; holitorium, Fast. Vall. Aug. 1 (ib. p. 320). HENZEN, Scavi, p. 86.

honor and honos.

Cf. Br. 277. See above, § 15, 2. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 581. Hor. (ed. Keller-Holder, II, p. 413). Ellendt on Cic. de Or. I, 54, § 232. Osann on Cic. de Re p. I, 34, 53. Cic. in Verr. II, 3, 16, § 43 (Zumpt). Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 50, 7, honosque.

hora, not ora.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 422.

hordeum, not ordeum, and not hordium.

E. g. Verg. Ecl. V, 36. Quintil. I, 5, 16. The Rustic Calendar, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 359, Jul., Nov. Vel. Longus, 2238, 45. Scaur. 2250, 39; 2258, 45; "notatur ordeum," Eutyches, p. 2313, 33 (Corssen, *Ausspr.* I², pp. 100, 107).

hortus, not ortus.

BR. 283.

humerus, v. umerus.

humidus, v. umidus.

humo, are, and

humus, not umo, umus.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 1418: RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 422. Hor. Carm. III, 2, 24; Ars, 110, al. (KELLER, vol. I, p. 259).

humor, v. umor.
Hyacinthus,
hydra,
Hylas,
Hyllus,
hymenaeus,
Hymettus,
hymnus,
Hynnos, and the r

Hypnos, and the rest of Greek words beginning with v, retain the initial \hbar .

BR. 284 sq.

1.

i is both a vowel and a consonant. See above, § 2. iacio in compounds. See above, § 20, II. iamdudum, not iandudum.

Cic. de Re p. II, 40, 67 (cf. OSANN, p. 236). RIB-BECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 430. Cf. *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 89, p. 834.

Iberus, v. Hiberus.

idcirco and iccirco.

ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 26, § 118; 50, § 216; idcirco, Cod. Vat. Verrin. II, 2, 24, § 59. Hor. Serm. I, 4, 45; Epist. I, 1, 29, al. (HOLDER-KELLER).

idem. See above, § 18, II.

identidem. See above, § 9, II.

idyllium, v. edyllium.

iecur, not iecor, iocur; regular Genitive, iecoris (collateral forms, iocineris, iecineris, iocinoris).

BR. 105. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 437. RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 443. NEUE, Lat. Formenl. I, 581.

Ilerda, not Hilerda.

Corp. Ins. Lat. II, p. 752. Hor. Epist. I, 20, 13 (KELLER).

ilico, not illico.

Sall. Iug. 108, 2 (DIETSCH). Cf. RITSCHL on Plautus, Trin. 608.

Illyrii, Illyricus, not Hillyr -.

BR. 314. Acta Triumph., ann. 526, Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 458; II, p. 752, al. Inlyrico, Fast. Antiat. Aug. 3 (Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 328) is probably a mistake of the stone-mason.

Ilotae, v. Hilotae.

imb-, not inb-, in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 7. imbecillus, not imbecillis.

MADVIG on Cic. de Fin. V, 24, 71.

imm-, not imm-, in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 7. immo, not imo.

OSANN on Cic. de Re p. VI, 14, 14. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 63, § 256.

E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 3, 20 (HOLDER). RIBBECK, Partikel, 6.

imp-, not inp-, in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 7. inclitus and inclutus, not inclytus.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 452. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 197, inclitum (HOLDER). Cf. linter.

incoho and (not so good) inchoo, not incoo.

Br. 291, 293. OSANN (p. 111) on Cic. de Re p. I, 35, 55. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 122. Hor. Carm. I, 4, 15 (Keller).

incolumis, not incolomis.

E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 4, 98, 119 (HOLDER). Tac. Ann. I, 18, al.

increbresco, not increbesco, v. percrebresco. Hor. Serm. II, 5, 93 (HOLDER).

incusare, not incussare. Cf. causa and see above, § 10.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 445.

indutiae, not induciae.

FL. 19. Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 35, 2; V, 32, 5.

infitiae, infitiatio, infitiator, infitior, not in fic.. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 25, § 105; e. g. Quintil.

XII, 10, 74 (HALM).

ingratis and ingratiis.

ingratis, Cod. Vat. Cic. in Verr. II, 4, 9, § 19; ingratiis, Cic. pro Tullio, § 5 (BEIER, p. 12). Codd. Nepotis, Them. 4, 4 (except M., which gives ingrati), where HALM reads ingratiis. Cf. RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 603. NEUE, Lat. Formenl. II, 672.

inicio, better than iniicio. See above, § 20, II.

in1-, better than ill-, in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 7.

in primis, inprimis, imprimis.

ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 40, § 184; III, 5, § 17; and vol. II, p. 214. Cic. de Re p. I, 15, 23. Corp. Ins. Lat. II, 1282, 9.

inr- and irr- in compounds, e. g. inriguus, irriguus. See above, § 20, I, 7.

insumo, insumpsi, like sumo.

intellegentia, not intelligentia.

Cic. de Re p. IV, 1, 1 (OSANN, p. 312).

intellego, not intelligo.

Br. 145. Fl. 19. Cf. DIETSCH on Sall., vol. II, p. 248.

ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 3, § 12, al. Hor. Epist. I, 9, I (KELLER).

intemptatus, cf. tento, tempto.

Hor. Carm. I, 5, 13; Ars, 285 (KELLER).

interemptio, not interemtio.

Cf. interimo.

interimo, interemi, interemptum, not interemo, interemtum.

Br. 305. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 416. HOLDER on Hor. Serm. II, 3, 131. See emo.

internecio, better than internicio.

internecio, Sall. Ep. Pompei ad Sen. 9. Cic. ad Att. II, 20, 3. Liv. IX, 26, 3, al. Curt. IV, 11, 18 (Hedicke). Priscian, IV, 8 (Hertz, I, p. 122, 3). internicio, Nepos, Eum. 3. Cf. Tac. Ann. II, 21.

intibus, intibum ("succory"), not intub-, intyb-. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 176.

intimus, not the archaic intumus.

BR. 108, 111. See above, § 17, I.

inverto, not invorto.

Cf. verto. invorto, Verg. Georg. I, 65 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 436). Cf. the examples in Hor. (ed. Keller-Holder, I, p. 263; II, p. 419).

inunguo, like unguo, not inungo.

Hor. Epist. I, 1, 29 (KELLER).

ircus, v. hircus.

Irpini, v. Hirpini.

is (declinable). See above, § 18, II.

Ister, Istria, v. Hister, Histria.

iucundus, not iocundus.

Cic. Verr. II, 1, 43, § 112 (Cod. Vat.). Cic. de Fin. II,

4, 14. OSANN (p. 7) on Cic. de Re p. I, I, I. Sall. Iug. 85, 41 (DIETSCH). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 437. Hor. (ed. Holder-Keller, I, p. 263; II, p. 420). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, pp. 1008, 1038, and frequently.

Iudaea, not Iudea.

BR. 330.

iugulus, not iuglus.

BR. 130.

iuniperus, not iunipirus.

BR. 142. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 427.

Iuppiter, better than Iupiter.

Hor. (ed. Holder-Keller, I, p. 263; II, p. 420). Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 19, 10; 61, 5; V, 50, 4. Cf. Corssen, Ausspr. I², p. 211.

ius, Dative iuri; but in the formula iure dicundo, the Dative, as late as the Empire, still kept the old ending e, along with which juri dicundo is also found. Br. 325. Neue, Lat. Formenl. I, 193.

iuventus, not iventus.

Analogous to iuvare. See above, § 4. iventus, Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 65, 5.

K.

K is an abbreviation for Kaput, "Capital," or "Kaput legis"; for Kaeso; for Kalendae; for Kalum-nia.

For several other abbreviations, not generally used, see Br. 212, 210. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 429. Hor. (ed. Holder-Keller, II, p. 421). Cod. Vat. Verrin. II, I, 42, § 109. Fasti in the Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 301 sqq.

Kaeso and Caeso, v. K.

Caeso, Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 11, 6, 9, al.

Kalendae, better than Calendae.

BR. 211. CALENDAE, Fast. Praen. Ian. 1, 2, 14. In abbreviating, K simply is to be employed (not Kal., which first becomes frequent after the time of Commodus). Cf. Cod. Veron. Livii, VI, 1, 11; for the contrary, see ib. 12; V, 9, 1.

kalumnia, instead of calumnia, may be written in legal expressions.

BR. 208 sag.

Kaput may be written, when signifying "capital" and "chapter" (or "paragraph").

Br. 212. The old commentator on Cic. pro Sextio writes "kapite puniendos" (MAI, Auct. Class. II, 144).

Karthago and Carthago. See above, Carthago.

OSANN (p. 430-432) on Cic. de Re p.

L.

labes. See above, § 15, 3.

labor, lapsus, not labsus.

BR. 243, 248. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 390.

lac and lacte, not lact.

BR. 256. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 430. RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 570 sqq.

lacrima, not lacruma, lachrima, lachryma.

Br. 118. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 34, § 157. Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 7, 11; VI, 3, 5. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 450. Hor. (ed. Holder-Keller, I, p. 264; II, p. 421).

lacuna, not lucuna.

On the occurrence of the umlauted form luc-, cf. RIB-BECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 430.

lagoena and lagona, not lagena.

Hor. Serm. II, 8, 41, 81; Epist. II, 2, 134 (HOLDER-KELLER). FL. 20. Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 93, p. 12.

lāmina, syncopated lamna, and lāmmina.

E. g. Ov. Met. V, 173; XII, 488. Hor. Carm. II, 2, 2. lammina, Verg. Georg. I, 143 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 430).

lancea, not lancia.

BR. 133.

lanterna, better than laterna.

BÜCHELER and SCHMITZ, Rhein. Mus. XVIII, 393; XIX, 301.

Laodicea, Λαοδίκεια. See above, § 5, 2.

E. g. Cic. Ep. Fam. XII, 15, 7.

Acca Larentia, not Laurentia.

Fast. Praen. Dec. 23 (= Corp. Ins. Lat. I, pp. 307, 319, 409). BECKER-MARQUARDT, Röm. Alt. IV, 408.

lateralis, not lateraris.

BR. 257.

laterculus, better than latericulus.

latericulus, Caes. B. Civ. II, 9 (DÜBNER, II, p. 75, 4). latericulus was used as early as Plautus (Poen. I, 2, 115).

latericius, not lateritius. See above, § 6, 1. lavo. lautus. better than lotus.

Br. 206; e.g. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 282 (HOLDER).

lauretum and loretum.

The latter form occurs in Fast. Vall. Aug. 13.

lautumiae, not latomiae.

For citations in regard to the Roman Lautumiae, see

BECKER, Röm. Alt. I, pp. 262-269. Cf. Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 91, p. 229.

legitimus, not the more ancient legitumus.

Br. 108, 315. See above, § 17, I.

lepor and lepos; the first form is preferable. Br. 45, 277. See above, § 15, 2.

letum, not lethum.

E. g. Hor. Carm. I, 3, 33 (Keller); Serm. II, 6, 95 (Holder). See *ib*. vol. I, p. 265.

lēvis, not laevis.

E. g. Hor. Carm. I, 2, 38; 17, 12, al. (KELLER, vol. I, p. 264).

libet, libens, not the older forms lubet, lubens.

BR. 118. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 73, § 295. OSANN (p. 36) on Cic. de Re p. I, 9, 14. Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 51, 2, libenter. For examples from Horace, see ed. Keller-Holder, II, p. 423.

libido, not lubido; like libet.

Br. 83, 108 sq., 118. E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 2, 33, al. (Holder, II, p. 423). Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 44, 1, al.

lilium, not lileum.

Br. 136, 194.

lingo, not linguo. Corp. Ins. Lat. IV, p. 243.

linter and lunter, not lynter.

BÜCHELER, *Rhein. Mus.*, XI, 297. FL. 20. Br. 124, 126. Hor. Serm. I, 5, 20; Epist. I, 18, 61 (HOLDER-KELLER).

linteum, not lintium.

BR. 136.

Liris. See above, § 15, 4.

lis is the prevailing form of classical times, but we may still employ the old form (stlis, not sclis) in the judicial phrase "stlitibus iudicandis,"

Cf. Br. 214.

littera, better than litera.

Cic. de Re p. I, 9, 14. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 56, 13. Fragm. Pal. XCI, p. 3 a. Corp. Ins. Lat. IV, 1891. (Cf. ib. I, p. 584.) HENZEN, Scavi, pp. 65, 28; 70, 23; 75, 66; and besides in inscriptions. Cf. Rhein. Mus. VIII, 229.

litterula, like littera.

Hor. Epist. II, 2, 7 (KELLER).

litus, not littus.

Cic. de Re p. I, 17, 29 (OSANN, p. 69). Verg. Aen. III, 75 (RIBBECK). Hor. Serm. II, 3, 205 (HOLDER). Quint. XII, 10, 19 (HALM). HÜBNER, Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 77, p. 363.

locusta and lucusta.

loc-, Varro, L. L., VII, 39. Mss. vary between the two forms; e. g. in Pliny, where SILLIG writes locusta. The female poisoner of the first century is called Locusta in Tac. Ann. XII, 66; XIII, 15; Iuvenal, I, 71, Pith., Cod. Vind. 107 (luc-, Schol. Paris. 7900). Lucusta in Sueton., Ner. 33 (ROTH). Λουκοῦστα, Dio, Epit. LXIV, 3, 4.

loquela, not loquella.

BR. 259. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 429.

loquor, loquuntur, locutus. See above, § 6, II; § 19, I.

lubet, v. libet.

lubido, v. libido.

lucusta, v. locusta. lues, not luis.

Br. 147. See above, § 15, 3.

lunter, lynter, v. linter.

M.

maereo, not moereo. Cf. maeror, maestus.

Cic. de Re p. II, 37, 63 (OSANN, p. 233). Hor. Carm. II, 4, 16; Epist. I, 14, 7, al. (KELLER, I, p. 267).

maeror, not moeror.

Hor. Ars, 110 (KELLER). Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 1202.

Maesius, not Mesius.

BR. 205.

maestitia, not moestitia, v. maestus.

Liv. III, 43, 7 (Cod. Veron.).

maestus, not moestus.

Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 43, 7. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 47, § 195. Hor. Carm. II, 1, 13; 3, 5; Serm. I, 2, 3; 5, 93; Ars, 105 (KELLER-HOLDER).

magno opere and magnopere.

ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 35, § 164; II, 77, § 310. OSANN (p. 34) on Cic. de Re p. I, 8, 13.

Maia, not Maiia.

Maiia, it is true, is based upon the pronunciation and occurs often enough, but the grammar discarded it.

BR. 184 sq. See above, § 3, 2.

malacisso, same as μαλακίζω.

BR. 281.

maledictum and male dictum.

maledicus, better than malidicus.

maleficus, better than malificus.

malevolentia, better than malivolentia.

malevolus, better than malivolus.

The grammarians preferred the first form with -le-. Cf. beneficus, benevolus. Br. 179. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 17, § 72. RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 562 sq. malivolentia, Sall. Cat. 3, 2; 12, I. Cf. malificia, ib. 52, 4; Iug. 31, 28; malificus, Iug. 17, 6 (DIETSCH).

malo, malle, not mallo.

Br. 262. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 429.

manceps, mancipis, not the more ancient mancupis. So

mancipium, not mancupium.

Br. 122 sq. mancup-, however, is Augustan; KELLER on Hor. Epist. I, 6, 39; II, 2, 159. Cf. Serm. II, 7, 3 (HOLDER). On the other hand, mancipiorum, Sall. Iug. 44, 5 (DIETSCH).

manibiae and manubiae.

Br. 109, 119 sqq.

manifestus, not the archaic manufestus.

Verg. Aen. III, 151 (RIBBECK). manufestus in Sallust; e. g. Iug. 33, 4 (DIETSCH, and cf. vol. II, p. 269).

manipretium and manupretium, together with manus pretium.

BR. 111, Rem. (Marius Victorinus, ed. KEIL, pp. 10, 25). manupr-, Cic. in Pis. 24, 57. Cf. Cic. in Verr. II, 1, 56, § 147, where the *Cod. Vat.* gives manispraetium.

manubiae, v. manibiae.

manupretium, v. manipretium.

Marcomani and (later) Marcomanni.

-mani, Caes. B. G. I, 51. Tac. Ann. II, 46, al.

Monum. Ancyr. VI, 3. -manni, Fast. Philocali, Iul. 30 (= Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 346). Script. Hist. Aug., in many places. Analogous to Alamanni.

maritimus, not maritumus.

BR. 109. See above, § 17, I.

marmor, not the very rare marmur; Genitive, marmoris.

Br. 84.

Marsyas, not Marsuas.

BR. 204.

Masinissa and Massinissa.

Masin-, Cic. de Re p. VI, 9, 9; cf. on the passage, OSANN, p. 360. Sall. Iug. 5, al (DIETSCH). Măs-, Silius, XVI, 117. Mass-, Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 200, 81.

materia and materies; in the Plural, better to decline according to First Declension.

BR. 76. On the Sing., see ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 3, § 10.

Mauretania, not Mauritania.

Sall. Cat. 21, 3 (DIETSCH). In inscriptions, e. g. Corp. Ins. Lat. II, 1120; Corp. Ins. Rh. 163.

maximus, not maxumus.

Br. 108 sqq., 321. See above, § 17, 1.

Megalensia and Megalesia.

Br. 268. Megalensia, Fast. Praen., Apr. 4.

membranacius and membranaceus, not membranatius.

Br. 219. See above, § 6, I.

mensor, not mesor.

BR. 267.

mercennarius, not mercenarius.

Hor. Serm. II, 6, 11; Epist. I, 7, 67 (HOLDER-KELLER). Cf. Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 4, 8. Quintil. XII, 1, 25. For the opposite, Cod. Vat. Verrin, II, 1, 43, § 111 (ed. Tur. II, 1, pp. 163, 449; cf. ib. 5, 21, § 54, p. 397). Fl. 20.

Messalla, better than Messala.

Keller on Hor. Ars, 371. Cf. Serm. I, 10, 85 and 6, 42 (Holder).

Mettus and Mettius, not Metus, Metius (name of the Alban, cf. Liv. I, 23 sq.).

Méττοs, Dionys. Cf. Ritschl on Quint. I, 5, 12 in Rhein. Mus. XXII, 602. Verg. Aen. VIII, 642 (RIBBECK).

Mezentius, not Mezzentius.

BR. 281 sq. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 453.

mille, Plur. milia, better than millia.

Br. 260 sq. 332. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 13, 8; 20, 7, al.; V, 32, 3. Fragm. Pal. XCI, p. 2, b. millia, milliarius also occur, and are supported by inscriptions as well as by Mss. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 429. Hor. (ed. Holder-Keller, II, p. 428). milliarium, Fast. Praen. Apr. 25; Fast. Amit. Iun. 24.

millies and milies, better than milliens, miliens.

BR. 269. See above, § 17, II. miliens, Cod. Veron.

Livii, V, 4, 13.

minimus, not minumus.

Br. 109, 111. See above, § 17, I.

misceo, mixtus, better than mistus.

-xt-, Hor. (ed. Keller-Holder). Verg. Aen. VII, 661 (RIBBECK). Sall. Iug. 57, 5. Cic. Tusc. V, 15, 45. Cf. admixtis, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 57, 9. permixtus, Verg. Aen. X, 238, where the Veronian palimpsest reads permis(tus).

moles. See above, § 15, 3.

monumentum and monimentum. The first form is the more usual.

Br. 108, 119. OSANN (p. 181) on Cic. de Re p. II, 14, 26. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 10, 6 (monum-). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 450. Hor. Carm. I, 2, 15; III, 30, I (KELLER); Serm. I, 8, 13 (HOLDER).

Mucius, not Mutius.

On the bad spelling (with the t) of Mss., see Ellendt on Cic. de Or. I, 23, § 105; 25, § 113. Cf. the Register of Names of the Corp. Ins. Lat.

mūcus and mūccus.

Catull. 23, 17. muccus, Plaut. Most. 1109 (RITSCHL). muletrum, not multrum.

Hor. Epod. 16, 49 (KELLER).

multa, not mulcta.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 586. Cf. OSANN (p. 171 sq.) on Cic. de Re p. II, 9, 16.

multaticius. See above, § 6, I.

multo, - are, not mulcto.

Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 67, 5.

multotiens, better than multoties.

Br. 269. See above, § 17, II.

mundities, munditia, not mundicies, -cia.

Hor. Carm. I, 5, 5; Epist. II, 1, 159 (KELLER). Br. 218.

murena, not muraena.

Hor. Serm. II, 8, 42 (HOLDER).

murra is the Latin form for μύρρα, not myrrha.

E. g. Verg. Aen. XII, 100 (RIBBECK). So murreus, Hor. Carm. III, 14, 22 (KELLER). Fluor-spar is also called murra, not myrrha, murrha.

murreus, v. murra.

murtetum and myrtetum.

Hor. Epist. I, 15, 5 (KELLER). Cf. Verg. Georg. II, 112 (RIBBECK).

myrrha, myrrheus, v. murra.

myrteus, v. myrtus.

myrtum, not murtum.

BR. 204. Cf. Verg. Georg. I, 306 (RIBBECK).

myrtus, not murtus; so, myrteus.

In the Augustan age, the genuine Latin spelling murtwas in a measure supplanted by the Greekish myrtus ($\mu\nu\rho\tau\sigma$ s), without the former being altogether discarded. Cf. Verg. Aen. VI, 443 (RIBBECK), and *Prol. in Verg.* P. 453.

N.

nae, v. ne.

naenia, v. nenia.

namque, not nanque.

Br. 265. E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 3, 36 (HOLDER), al. Cf. Corp. Ins. Lat. II, 1293, 5.

nanciscor, nactus, better than nanctus.

Br. 270. Cic. de Re p. I, 9, 14; 10, 16 (OSANN, p. 43). Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 64, 6. nanctus, Fragm. Vat. Sall. III b, 10 (Hermes, V, 404). RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 434. Hor. Carm. III, 11, 41; Epist. I, 15, 38 (KELLER).

narratio, narrare, not naratio, narare.

Br. 272. Cf. Osann (p. 26) on Cic. de Re p. I, 4, 8. narus and (oftener) gnarus.

Cicero, Or. 47, 158, regards narus as the true form. In Ciceronian Mss., gnarus is found. E. g. Cic. Or. 4, 14. Brut. 64, 228. Cf. OSANN (p. 297 sq.) on Cic. de Re p. III, 35, 47. Br. 272.

natus, v. gnatus.

naviter, v. navus.

nausea and nausia.

KELLER on Hor. Epod. 9, 35.

navus, better than the older form gnavus.

Hor. Epist. I, 1, 24; 6, 20; 18, 90 (KELLER). OSANN (p. 298) on Cic. de Re p. III, 35, 47.

ne, particle of affirmation, not nae.

Lambinus, as early as his day, observed: "omnes libri veteres habent hanc particulam sine diphthongo scriptam." — Cic. ed. Tur. (2d), II, 2, p. 1173 (BAITER).

neglegentia, not negligentia;

neglego, not negligo; neglego better than neclego.

BR. 145, 214. FL. 19. OSANN (p. 312) on Cic. de Re p. IV, 1, 1. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 12, 7; 22, 4; V, 8, 2; 46, 3; 51, 4, 7.

negotion, negotiator, not negocior; negotium, not negocium; like otium.

E. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 44, 5; 51, 10; V, 8, 3. Cic. de Re p. I, 18, 30. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 587.

nemorensis, better than nemoresis.

BR. 332.

nenia, not naenia.

Hor. Carm. II, 1, 38; 20, 21; III, 28, 16; Epod. 17, 29; Epist. I, 1, 63 (Keller). Cic. de Leg. II, 64, 62. nequiquam, better than nequicquam (which is also correct).

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 436. Hor. Carm. I, 3, 21;

15, 13 and 16, where Keller writes nequiquam. Cf. Serm. II, 7, 27; Epist. I, 3, 32 (Holder-Keller). Sall. Cat. 20, 2, nequiquam (DIETSCH; cf. also vol. II, p. 284). Cod. Veron. Livii has nequiquam, IV, 25, 8; 55, 8; 56, 10; V, 6, 10; 7, 3; but necquic(quam), IV, 12, 3; 25, 9. Cf. Neue, Lat. Formenl. II, 642 sq. RITSCHL, Neue Plaut. Excurse, I, 57 sq.

ningo, not ninguo.

BR. 129.

nitor, nisus and nixus.

Priscian considers nisus as regular, but allows nixus also in X, 48 (HERTZ, I, p. 537; cf. IX, 18, I, p. 461). Diomedes insists on nisus; "sed veteres (e. g. Vergilius) immutantes nixus declinant." He distinguishes between enisus, "to strive," and enixus, "to bear," "to bring forth" (as children, etc.). nixus, e. g. Cic. in Verr. II, 5, 33, § 86, = Quintil. IX, 4, 104. Verg. Aen, X, 736; XII, 398. The substantive has likewise both forms; nisus, Cic. de Deor. Nat. II, 45, 117; nixus, Verg. Georg. IV, 199. -x- and -s-, Aen. III, 37 (RIBBECK).

nomisma, not numisma (νόμισμα). Hor. Epist. II, 1, 234 (KELLER).

nongenti, not noncenti.

BR. 214.

nonnunquam, like nunquam.

nosco, not the archaic gnosco.

novendialis and novemdialis. Keller on Hor. Epod. 17, 48.

Novensides and Novensiles.

Br. 250 sq.

novicius. See above, § 6, I.

nubes, not nubis in the Nom. Sing.

Br. 147, 149. See above, § 15, 3.

nubo, nupsi, nuptum.

Br. 243, 247. See above, § 7, I, 3.

nummus, not numus.

Hor. Serm. I, 1, 67, 73, 96; 2, 133, al. (HOLDER, II, p. 434). Cod. Vat. Verrin. II, 1, 52, § 137. Fl. 21. nuncius. v. nuntius.

nunquam and numquam.

Both forms were used; the first was preferred in the grammar of the Empire. Br. 264 sq. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 4, § 13. The Cod. Vat. Cic. de Re p. has numquam (see Osann, p. 141); also the Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 63, 9. Hor. ed. Holder-Keller, I, p. 274; II, p. 434.

nunquis, numquis (like nunquam), or num quis.

Br. 265. E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 2, 69; 4, 136; 9, 6 (HOLDER).

nuntio, not nuncio.

nuntius, not nuncius.

Cic. de Re p. I, 10, 15. Cod. Veron: Livii, III, 38, 4. Hor. Carm. I, 10, 6, al. (KELLER). FL. 21. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 587.

0.

obedio, v. oboedio.

obedo, obesus, better than obessus.

The last form is found in Vergilian Mss. (RIBBECK,

Prol. in Verg. p. 445). Cf. Hor. Epod. 12, 3; Epist. I, 15, 40 (KELLER).

obicio, better than obiicio. See above, § 20, II.

obliquus. See above, § 4.

oboedio, not obedio.

Cic. de Re p. III, 19, 41 (OSANN, p. 291). Sall. Cat. 1, 1 (DIETSCH). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 26, 12; V, 3, 8. FL. 22.

obp-, v. oppeto.

obscenus, better than obscaenus; not obscoenus.

The original form was obscaenus; it is derived from ob(s) and caenum ("filth"). "obscenus ab obs et canendo vel caeno vel ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ, unde inquino" (Priscian, IX, 54 = HERTZ, I, p. 489). The Varronian derivative, obscaena (de L. L., VII, 96), also favors the ae. But the weakening of ae into e occurred in obscaenus as in caenum, and in the former word this took place earlier and was more general (see caenum, above). Rhein. Mus. I, 445 (new series). Horatian Mss. invariably have obscenus. Epod. 5, 98; Serm. I, 2, 26; 8, 5; Epist. II, I, 127 (KELLER-HOLDER). So, Verg. Georg. I, 470; Aen. IV, 455 (RIBBECK). Tac. Ann. XV, 37. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 59, § 242.

obscurus, not opscurus.

See above, § 7, I, 2.

observo, like obscurus.
obses, like obscurus.

opses, Br. 331.

obsideo, like obscurus.

opsideo, Br. 305, Rem. obsidio, v. obsideo.

opsidio, Br. 305, Rem. and 331.

obsonium and opsonium (δψώνιον).

obsonare (-ari) and opsonari (δψωνείν).

Hor. Serm. I, 2, 9; II, 2, 41; 7, 106 (HOLDER, who prefers obs-).

obstipesco, obstipui, better than obstupesco.

obstip-, RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* pp. 451, 390 (Aen. II, 774; V, 404). There is manuscript authority for *i* and *u* in Cic. de Div. II, 23, 50, where obstup- is given by *Codd. Voss.* 86; *Vindobi* 182 (corrected reading). obstup-, Cic. ad Att. V, 21, 7.

obsto, not opsto.

Br. 244, 296. See above, § 7, I, 2.

obtempero, not optempero.

BR. 295 sq., 333. See above, § 7, I, 2. opt-, Cod. Vat. Verrin. II, 1, 47, § 124.

obtineo, not optineo.

Br. 247. See above, § 7, I, 2 (cf. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 588).

odiosus, not odiossus.

BR. 275. Cf. formosus, and see above, § 9, III.

odor, not odos.

Cf. Br. 109.

offero, obtuli, not optuli. See above, § 7, I, 2. olitor, v. holitor.

olus, v. holus.

onero ("to load"), not honero; like onus, onus-

Hor. Serm. I, 10, 10; Epist. I, 18, 46 (Holder-Keller).

onus, not honus: like onustus.

Hor. Carm. I, 9, 2; Serm. I, 6, 99, 106; 9, 21, al.

(KELLER-HOLDER). Cf. Cod. Vat. Verrin. II, 2, 55, § 138. Gellius, II, 3.

onustus, not honustus.

Verg. Aen. I, 289 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421). Hor. Serm. I, I, 47; II, 2, 77; Epist. I, 7, 18 (HOLDER-KELLER). Cf. onus.

opilio, better than upilio.

BR. 86 sq. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 437.

oppeto, oppono, and compounds of like kind, not obp..

See above, § 20, I, 8.

optimus, not the more ancient optumus. BR. 108, 116, 321.

Orcus, not Orchus.

BR. 288, 292. Cf. Hor. Carm. I, 28, 10, al. (KELLER, vol. I, p. 275).

ordeum, v. hordeum.

ŏrichalcum ("yellow copper"), not aurichalcum.

Verg. Aen. XII, 87. Hor. Ars, 202. Cicero wrote orichalcum (De Off. III, 23, 92). Plautus (Mil. 660, Ps. 688, ed. RITSCHL) and late Latinists have the form aurichalcum with a play upon aurum. Cf. OSANN (p. 279) on Cic. de Re p. III, 19, 29.

ostium, not osteum.

BR. 136.

Otho, not Oto.

Br. 287, 290. Hor. Epod. 4, 16 (KELLER).

otiari, like otium.

Hor. Serm. I, 6, 128 (HOLDER). Cf. otium.

otiosus.

otium, not ocium, ociosus.

Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 30, 1; 31, 1, al. Cic. de Re p. I, 1, 1; 4, 7, al. Hor. (ed. Keller-Holder, I, p. 275, al.). Fl. 23.

P.

paedor, paedidus, better than ped-.
FLECKEISEN, Fahrb. für Phil. vol. 83, p. 574.

paelex, better than pelex; not pellex.

Hor. Carm. III, 10, 15; 27, 66. Epod. 3, 13; 5, 70 (KELLER). Quintil. III, 10, 6 (HALM). Cf. Br. 205 sq., 263. paelicatus, Cic. pro Scauro, 6 (Cod. Ambros., Auct. Class. II, 292). FL. 23.

Paeligni, not Peligni.

Hor. Carm. III, 19, 8; Epod. 17, 60 (KELLER). HALM on Cic. in Vatin. ed. 2, Tur. II, 2, p. 999. Cf. Br. 206. FL. 24. Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 85, p. 110.

paene, not pene nor poene.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 1009. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 3, § 10. Cic. de Re p. I, 4, 7; 7, 12; 15, 23; II, 20, 35 (OSANN, p. 193). Hor. Carm. II, 13, 21 al.; Serm. I, 2, 101; 5, 72; Epist. I, 10, 3 al. (HOLDER-KELLER).

paenitet, not poenitet.

OSANN (p. 302) on Cic. de Re p. III, 35, 47. MAI on Cic. pro Tullio, 7 (*Auct. Class.* II, p. 338). Hor. Carm. III, 24, 50; Epod. 11, 8 (KELLER); Serm. I, 2, 77; 6, 89 (HOLDER). pen-, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 67, 5; IV, 58, 10; V, 27, 14.

paenula, not penula.

Hor. Epist. I, 11, 18 (KELLER). FL. 24. Cf. Br. 205

paenulatus, paenularius, like paenula.
paetus. not petus.

Hor. Serm. I, 3, 45 (HOLDER). So also the proper name, e. g. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 258.

Palilia, v. Parilia.

pallium, not palleum.

Br. 136 sq., 193 sq.

palumbes, better than palumbis in the Nomin. Sing. Br. 147, 148. See above, § 15, 3.

pando, pandi, passum, not pansum.

BR. 268. E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 8, 24 (HOLDER).
Panhormus, Panhormitani, better than Panor-

mus.

SCHNEIDER, Gramm. I, 192. Cic. in Verr. II, 2, 26, § 63 (ZUMPT); 49, § 120 al.

Parilia and Palilia.

The first form was preferred in the grammar of the Empire. Br. 25%.

Parnasus, Parnasius, not Parnass-.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 444.

parricida, parricidium, better than the old form paricida, parricidum; not patricid-.

-rr., Hor. Carm. III, 29, 8 (Keller). Cic. pro Mil. 7, 17; pro S. Rosc. 25, 70; in Verr. II, 5, 66, § 169; pro Sest. 52, 111, al. Quintil. VII, 2, 2. Priseian, I, 33 (= Hertz, I, p. 26), explicitly attests the rr. The form paricida is archaic; cf. Festus Pauli, s. v. parrici(di) quaestores (Müller, p. 221). paricida, Sall. Cat. 14, 3; 31, 8; 51, 25; 52, 31; Hist. II, 41, 3 (DIETSCH). Cf. OR. 5497.

parvulus, not parvolus. See above, § 4.

patricius, not patritius.

Br. 218 sq. See above, § 6, I.

paulatim, like paulus.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 429. Hor. Epist. II, 1, 46; 2, 164 (KELLER).

paulisper, like paulus.

Paullus and (less good) Paulus (proper name).

BR. 262, 332. Cf. Hor. Carm. I, 12, 38; IV, 1, 10 (KELLER).

paululum, like paulus.

paulus was preferred in the grammars to paullus,

which is also theoretically correct.

Br. 262. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 429. Hor. (ed. Holder-Keller, I, p. 277; II, p. 439). Cic. de Or. I. 14, § 61; 22, § 99; II, 34, § 150 al. (Ellendt). *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. II, 1, 46, § 120. The *Cod. Veron.* Livii has paulus.

pedetentim and pedetemptim.

Analogous to tentare, temptare. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 21, § 97. Cornif. ad Herenn. I, 6, 9 (KAYSER, p. 10, 1). Quintil. V, 7, 20 (HALM).

pedisequus, not pedissequus.

Br. 95. Cic. de Or. I, 55, § 236 (ELLENDT).

peiero, better than peiuro, not periuro.

Hor. Serm. II, 3, 127 (Holder); cf. peiero, e. g. Carm. II, 8, I (Keller). On periero, see Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 91, p. 227.

peiurus, v. periurus.

pelex, pellex, v. paelex.

Peligni, v. Paeligni.

penarius (from penus), not pinarius.
BR. 141.

pene, v. paene.

"pennas avium ('feathers, wings'), pinnas murorum ('pinnacles, battlements') dicimus,"

This dictum of the old grammar we have to retain, although the distinction is neither etymologically sound, nor is it always practically true. Cf. bipennis. Quintil. I, 4, 12. Br. 142 sq. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 441 sq.; particularly, Aen. VI, 15. pinna is preferred by KELLER, Hor. Epist. I, 20, 21; II, 2, 50; and in Carm. II, 2, 7 al. (vol. I, p. 278.). Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 1463.

penula, v. paenula. penuria, not paenuria.

Hor. Serm. I, 1, 98 (HOLDER). Monum. Ancyr. I, 33. paenuria, Sall. Iug. 48, 4 (Cod. Par. Sorb. 500; DIETSCH, vol. II, p. 298).

percontatio and percontator, not percunctatio.

See percontor.

Cic. de Or. II, 80, § 327 (ELLENDT). Hor. Epist. I, 18, 69 (KELLER).

percontor, better than percunctor.

Cic. de Or. I, 21, § 97 al. (ELLENDT). Sall. Cat. 40, 2 (DIETSCH). Hor. Serm. I, 6, 112, al. (HOLDER, vol. II, p. 440). (per)cunctatus, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 32, 8. *Rhein. Mus.* VIII, 226.

percrebresco, not percrebesco.

Cod. Vat. Cic. Verr. II, 2, 23, § 56 (after HALM, 2d ed. Tur. II, 1, p. 454). Cf. ZUMPT on Cic. Divin. 4, 12.

peredo, peresus, better than perëssus.

Like adedo, obedo.

peregre and peregri; the latter only in the signification,
 "abroad."

RIBBECK, Partikel, p. 2. BÜCHELER, Rhein. Mus. XV, 444.

perennis, not peremnis.

Cic. de Re p. VI, 23, 25 (OSANN, p. 406).

periuro, v. peiero.

periurus and peiurus.

Hor. Carm. I. 35, 26; III, 3, 27; II, 34; 24, 59 (KELLER); Serm. II, 3, 164; 5, 15 (HOLDER). Rhein. Mus. XXI, 588.

perlego, not pellego nor pelligo.

Assimilation occurs, so too does the umlaut (pelligo), but we must regard perlego as the regular form of imperial times. Br. 145: Cf. Verg. Aen. VI, 34 (RIBBECK). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 589.

perluceo, not pelluc -. Like perlego.

pernicies, not pernities, nor pernecies.

Cf. Sall. Cat. 18, 7 (DIETSCH). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 25, 4. Hor. Carm. II, 13, 4; III, 5, 16; Serm. I, 4, 130; Epist. I, 15, 31 (HOLDER-KELLER).

pertaesus, not pertisus.

E. g. Livy, III, 67, 7 (Cod. Veron.).

pessimus, not the more ancient pessumus.
BR. 118.

petorritum, not petoritum.

Hor. Serm. I, 6, 104; Epist. II, 1, 192 (HOLDER-KELLER). Cf. Fahrb. für Phil. vol. 93, p. 167.

Phraates, Phrates, and Phrahates.

Phraates, Hor. Epist. I, 12, 27 (KELLER). Phrahates, Carm. II, 2, 17 (ib.). Phrates, Monum. Ancyr.

pigneraticius, not -itius.

Br. 219. See above, § 6, I.

pignus, Gen. pignoris and pigneris.

Br. 104. Cf. Cic. de Or. III, 1, § 4 (ELLENDT). pignora Augustus, *Monum. Ancyr.* VI, 5.

pilleus, pilleum, not pileus, pileum.

FL. 25. Cf. pilleolus.

pilleolus, not pileolus.

Hor. Epist. I, 13, 15 (KELLER). Cf. pilleus.

pinna, v. penna.

plausor, better than plosor.

Hor. Epist. II, 2, 130. The reading varies in the Ars, 154 (KELLER).

plaustrum, not plostrum.

Br. 206. Cic. in Verr. I, 20, 53 (ZUMPT). Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 40, 9. plostra, Hor. Serm. I, 6, 42 (HOLDER, in loc.). Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 590.

plebeius, Gen. plebei, better than plebeii; Nom. Plur. plebei, Dat. and Abl. plebeis, better than plebeii, plebeiis.

E. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 25, 11; 56, 3; V, 2, 13. See above, § 14, 2.

plebes, collateral form of plebs, not plebis in the Nom. Sing.

BR. 147, 148. E. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 18, 11.

plebs, not pleps.

Br. 242, 246, 331. Cf. Hor. Epist. I, 1, 59 (KELLER). Cod. Veron. Livii reads plebs, III, 21, 4; 29, 8 al; pleps, IV, 7, 8; 54, 8.

poenio, v. punire.

poenitet, v. paenitet.

polenta, not pulenta. BR. 82.

Pollio, better than Polio.

BR. 260. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 429. Hor. Carm. II, 1, 14 (KELLER); Serm. I, 10, 42, 85 (HOLDER). Polycletus and Polyclitus.

OTTO as quoted by OSANN (p. 467 sq.) on Cic. de Re p. See above, § 5, 2.

pomeridianus, v. postmeridianus.

pomerium, not pomoerium.

BR. 330. Cf. RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 551 Rem. Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 52, 15.

Pomptinus, not Pontinus.

Cic. de Or. II, 71, § 290 (ELLENDT). Cf. the names of the tribes in inscriptions.

pontifex, not the older form pontufex.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 590.

Poplicola, v. Publicola.

Porcius, not Portius.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 590. See above, § 6, I.

porphyreticus, not purpureticus.

Br. 204. The latter is formed after the analogy of the common word purpura = πορφύρα. Cf. Keller on Hor. Carm. IV, I, IO. FLECKEISEN, Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 93, p. II.

Porsenna and Porsena, with the collateral form Porsinna, Porsina.

Porsenna, Verg. Aen. VIII, 646 (RIBBECK). Florus, I, 4, 10 (HALM). Porsena, Hor. Epod. 16, 4 (KELLER); cf. LACHMANN, in Lucr. p. 37. On Porsinna and Porsina, cf. Weissenborn, Liv. II, 9.

Portunus, not Portumnus.

Fast. Vall., Amit. August. 17 (three times).

postmeridianus and posmeridianus.

On the first form, see ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. III, 5, § 17; on the second, RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 549 (on Cic. Or. 47, 157). On pomeridianus, v. post meridiem.

post meridiem, not the apocopated po meridiem.

The latter form is mentioned by Quintilian (IX, 4, 30) as a peculiarity of an older date. But Quintilian makes no reference to the passage in Cic. de Or. 47, 157, and his language cannot, therefore, be regarded as establishing a Ciceronian pomeridianus instead of postmeridianus (or posmeridianus).

postquam, not posquam.

On the form posquam, see RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 548 sqq., 772. Hor. Epist. I, 10, 37 (KELLER); cf. HOLDER on Serm. II, 3, 18, 171.

praeco, not praecho.

BR. 282.

praegnans and praegnas, Gen. praegnantis.

Verg. Aen. VII, 320; X, 704 (RIBBECK). Hor. Carm. III. 27, 2 (KELLER).

praesaepis, praesaepia, better than praesep-.

Cf. saepio. Fl. 28. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 446. Hor. Epist. I, 15, 28 (KELLER).

praestolor, not praestulor.

Br. 79.

praesum, praeest, praeeram, praeessem, praeero. not praest, etc.

Like desum. Br. 325. Cf. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 51, 2, 4, 10; V, 8, 9, 12 al. Fast. Praen., April. 28. praeverto, not praevorto. Like verto. prehendo and prendo.

BR. 286 sq.

prelum, not praelum.

Hor. Carm. I, 20, 9. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 385 sq.

prětium, not precium nor praetium.

Br. 328 (cf. 207). Hor. Serm. I, 2, 37 al. (HOLDER).

MAI, Auct. Class. II, pp. 393, 399.

privilegium, not primilegium.
BR. 266.

BR. 200.

pro (Interjection), not proh.

Hor. Carm. III, 5, 7 (KELLER).

proelium, not praelium.

Cf. Hor. Serm. II, 7, 98 al. (HOLDER). Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 61, 12; 62, 6 al.: on the contrary, ib. 61, 2. Fast. Cap., ann. 536. — Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 435. Monum. Ancyr. IV, 43.

proicio, better than proiicio (see above, § 20, II).

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 591.

proles, not prolis in Nom. Sing.

Br. 147. See above, § 15, 3.

promiscue, not promisce.

Br. 129 sq. Cf. Ellendt on Cic. de Or. III, 19, § 72.

promo, prompsi, promptum.

Br. 248. E. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 22, 1; V, 3, 1.

promunturium, not promontorium.

Brambach, Rhein. Mus. XXIV, 536 sq.

pronuntiare, like nuntiare.

Cf. Ellendt on Cic. de Or. I, 15, § 66.

procemium, not prohoemium nor prohemium.

Cic. Verrin. II, 1, 43 § 111. Quintil. ÎV, 1, 2 (HALM): "prohoemium A(mbros.) B(amb. and Bern.) ut fere semper." Quintilian derives the word from οἴμη or οἶμος. Cf. Br. 207.

prorsus, not the old forms prorsum, prosum.

Cf. rursus. RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 263. prosus, Quintil. XII, 10, 38 (HALM). BR. 273.

proscaenium, not proscenium.

Like scaena (RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 387). Corp. Ins. Lat. II, 183.

protinus, better than protenus.

BR. 141 – 143. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 43, 7. Cf. RIBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 442. Hor. Carm. III, 3, 30; Serm. II, 5, 21; Epist. I, 12, 8; 18, 67 (HOLDER-KELLER). Quintil. IV, 3, 5 (HALM). On protenus, v. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 245.

provincia, not provintia. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 591.

proximus, not the more ancient proxumus.

Br. 108 sq. Cf. ib. 126, 280, 315.

ptisanarium, v. tisanarium.

Ptolomaeus, Ptolomais is the Latin form for Πτολεμαΐος, Πτολεμαΐς.

Cf. Br. 105. FLECKEISEN, Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 93, pp. 4, 5, 244; ib. vol. 95, pp. 22, 750. In careless pronunciation and in plebeian Latin, the P also fell away (Tolomaeus). Cf. tisanarium.

pubes, better than pubis in the Nom. Sing.

Br. 146, 149. See above, § 15, 3.

Publicola; the older forms are Poplicola, Pupli-

Cf. OSANN (p. 217) on Cic. de Re p. II, 31, 53. Publ-, Cod. Veron. Livii, IH, 8, 2; VI, 1, 8 (cf. publicus). Pupl-, Hor. Serm. I, 10, 28 (HOLDER).

publicus, not the archaic forms poplicus, puplicus.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 591. Cf. e. g. Cornif. ad Herenn. I, 12, 22 (KAYSER, p. 20, 1).

pulcher, not pulcer.

BR. 287 sqq. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 424. Hor. (ed. HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 282; II, p. 446). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 27, 12.

pulenta, v. polenta.

punire, not the archaic poenire.

Cf. OSANN (p. 262) on Cic. de Re p. III, 9, 15.

purpura, v. porphyreticus.

putesco and putresco.

Hor. Serm. II, 3, 119, 194 (HOLDER). Cic. de Fin. V, 13, 38 (MADVIG).

Pythagoreus, not Pythagoraeus; more modern is Pythagorius.

Cic. de Re p. I, 10, 16 (OSANN, p. 466). Cf. above, § 5, 2.

Q.

Q. as an abbreviation, stands for the praenomen Quintus, which in republican times was spelled Quinctus.

Like Quinctia, Quinctilis, etc. quadriduum, not quatriduum.

FL. 25. (RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 265.) E. g. Sall. Iug. 54, I (DIETSCH). On the contrary, Fronto (ed. NABER, p. 281).

quadrupedans, quadrupes, and

quadripedans, quadripes.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 450. quaero, quaesivi, quaesiisti, quaesisti, etc. See above, § 19, II. qualiscumque, like quicumque.

quamquam and quanquam.

Br. 263, 265. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* II, 1359, 8. quamq-, *Cod. Vat.* Cic. de Re p. I, 4, 7; 44, 68 (OSANN, p. 141). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 12, 8 al. Cf. Hor. Serm. I, 1, 24; II, 1, 23; 2, 41; Epist. II, 1, 124 (HOLDER-KELLER—cf. vol. I, p. 282).

quanto opere and quantopere.

ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 35, § 164. OSANN on Cic. de Re p. I, 8, 13; and see above, magnopere.

quatenus and quatinus.

BR. 141, 143. The manuscript readings in Horace rather favor quatenus (Serm. I, 1, 64; 3, 76; II, 4, 57; Carm. III, 24, 30 — KELLER-HOLDER).

quattuor, better than quatuor.

BR. 332. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 83, § 339. Fragm. Vat. Sall. Hist. I a, 20. OSANN (p. 258) on Cic. de Re p. III, 8, 12. MAI, Auct. Class. II, 389. Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 27, 4. Fragm. Pal. Livii, XCI, p. 1 b. Hor. Serm. I, 3, 8 al. (HOLDER). Monum. Ancyr. II, 17. quem ad modum, quemad modum, not quemam modum.

quemammodum in the *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. II, 1, 41, § 106, al. The separation into three words is favored by ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 2, § 5.

queo, quivi, etc. See above, § 19, II. quiverit, Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 24, 9.

querela, better than querella.

BR. 259. querella is favored by MAI, Auct. Class. II, 388, and by the Vergilian codices (RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 429); also by KELLER (vol. I, p. 283) on Hor. Epist. I, 12, 3; Ars, 98.

querimonia, not queremonia.

Hor. Carm. I, 13, 19; II, 20, 22; III, 24, 33; Ars, 75 (KELLER).

quicquam, v. quisquam.

quicquid, v. quisquis.

quicumque, better than quicunque.

Br. 265. Hor. (ed. HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 284; II, p. 449). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 12, 6; 27, 3; IV, 13, 3; 22, I. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* II, 1088, 4; 1094, 3, 10.

quidam, Accusative quendam, not quemdam. See above, § 9, II.

quidquam, v. quisquam.

quidquid, v. quisquis.

Quinctia, Quinctius, must be written in the names that are familiar to us from the history of the Roman Republic; on the contrary, the family names familiar to us from the history of the Empire, have the more modern form Quintia, Quintius, along with the older Quinct.

This rule is supported by Livian manuscript authority, for the old names are generally written by him with the ct, according to the Codex Veronensis, III, 12, 3, 8; 21, 8 al. IV, 8, 1; cf. on the contrary, III, 12, 2; 26, 9; 26, 11; IV, 7, 10; 17, 10. Examples of the ct are to be found in Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 592. The form Quint- arose in

the last years of the Republic, and became very general under the Empire, without the older form being entirely discarded; cf. RITSCHL, Tesserae, 34 (Transactions of the Bavarian Academy, X, 324).

Quinctilis and Quintilis, name of the month.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 592. RITSCHL, Tesserae, 34 (Transact. Bav. Acad. X, 324); cf. Cic. de Re p. I, 16, 25. Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 32, I.

Quinctilius and Quintilius. Like Ouinctilis and Ouinctia.

Quinctus, see Q. as an abbreviation. .

Quintilianus, not Quinctilianus, name of the rhetorician.

Cf. RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 779: Tesserae, 34 (Transact. Bav. Acad. X, 324). Quinct- from 39 A. D., HENZEN, Scavi. p. 6.

quisquam, neuter quicquam, better than quidquam. BR. 254. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 8, § 30. OSANN (p. 99) on Cic. de Re p. I, 32, 48. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 27, 2 al.; V, 6, 11, 12; 33, 1. Fragm. Vat. Sall. IV a, 14 (Hermes, V, 405). Hor. (ed. HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 284; II, p. 450). Cf. quisquis.

quisque, quidque, not quicque.

ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 32, § 145; 35, § 162; cf. I, 8, § 30.

quisquis, neuter quidquid and quicquid.

BR. 254. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 8, § 30. OSANN (p. 99) on Cic. de Re p. I, 32, 48. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 20, 6. quicquid is favored by the weight of Ms. authority in Horace (see the passages in HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 284; II, p. 450). LACHMANN, in Lucr. 340.

quom, v. cum.

quor, v. cur.

quotannis, not quodannis.

The first form is in accordance with the old grammar; quodannis occurs often besides in inscriptions and Mss. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 398.

quotidie, v. cottidie.

quotiens, better than quoties.

BR. 269. See above, § 17; II. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 593. Cic. de Or. II, 30, § 130; 32, § 137 (ELLENDT). Cf. OSANN (p. 266) on Cic. de Re p. III, 10, 17. Cic. Divin. in Caecilium, 14, 45 (ZUMPT, p. 31). RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 434. Hor. Carm. I, 5, 5; IV, 2, 26 al.; Epist. I, 18, 45, 104; II, 1, 55 (KELLER).

quotiens cum que, better than quoties cun que. Like quotiens. Cic. de Or. I, 27, § 123 (ELLENDT). Cf. Osann (p. 266) on Cic. de Re p. III, 10, 17. Monum. Ancyr. IV, 28.

quum, v. cum.

R.

raeda, better than reda; not rheda.

FL. 25. Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 85, p. 109. Hor. Serm. I, 5, 86; II, 6, 42 (HOLDER).

Raetia, Raeti, not Rhaet -.

Hor. Carm. IV, 4, 17; 14, 15 (KELLER); and in inscriptions; e. g. Corp. Ins. Rh. p. 385. HENZEN, Scavi, p. 75.

recido, reccidi, better than recidi.

reccidi, e. g. Cic. de Re p. II, 8 (MAI, Auct. Class. I, 147; cf. OSANN, p. 478). Luc. Müller, De re metr.

p. 361. The Funeral Oration on Turia* (I, 15) gives reccidisse. Cf. refero, reperio, repello.

recipero and recupero; the first form is preferable to the second.

Br. 321. recuperandae, Sall. Iug. 29, 3. reciperatum, Liv. III, 18, 10; V, 51, 3; together with recuperare, V, 49, 3; recuperata, V, 51, 3; VI, 2, 5 (Cod. Veron.). reciperas, Cic. Ep. ad Fam. VI, 10, 1 (Palimps. Taur.). Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 593. Monum. Ancyr. V, 34.

redarguo, not the archaic rederguo.
BR. 77.

redemptor, not redemtor; v. redimo.

E. g. Hor. Carm. III, 1, 35; Epist. II, 2, 72 (KELLER). Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 593.

redeo, redii, etc. See above, § 19, II.

redimo, redemi, redemptum.

BR. 248 sq. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 593.

reduco, not redduco.

Cf. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 294; ib. 191 (HOLDER). Luc. Müller, De re metr. p. 362.

refero, rettuli, not rētuli (the former being the favorite form in Mss.).

Corp. Ins. Lat. gives t and tt, I, p. 593. rettulit, Act. Triump, ann. 532 (ib. p. 458); HENZEN, Scavi, p. 42 sq.; Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 61, 11; 68, 5; IV, 17, 8; V, 20, 2; together with retul-, ib. III, 43, 6; IV, 34, 6. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 25, § 100. OSANN (p. 478) on Cic. de Re p. KELLER on Hor. Carm. II, 1, 28. Luc. Müller, De re metr. p. 361.

* This oration was published by Theodor Mommsen in the Transactions of the Berlin Academy, 1863. — Tr.

Regium, not Rhegium.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 593. Cod. Vat. Verrin. II, 2, 22, \$ 54; 23, \$ 55, 56; cf. MAI, Auct. Class. II, p. 416; ZUMPT, in Verr. p. 981. FL. 26.

reicio, better than reiicio.

See above, § 20, II. E. g. Cod. Vat. Verrin. II, 2, 24, § 59; 25, § 61. (MAI, Auct. Class. II, p. 458.) BR. 201, Rem.

religio, not relligio.

Cic. de Re p. I, 2, 2; 15, 23, 24. Cod. Vat. Verrin. II, 1, 46, § 120. Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 50, 1, 7; 51, 4; 52, 10 al. Cf. ib. V, 40, 10. Luc. Müller, De re metr. p. 361.

religiosus, like religio.

relinquo, Third Pers. Plur. relinquunt, not relincunt, or relinquont.

See above, § 6, II; § 19, I. relincunt, Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 63, 4.

reliquiae, better than relliquiae.

Cf. reliquis. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 1009, 1016; relliquiae, ib. 1051. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 430 (Aen. I, 30). Luc. Müller, De re metr. p. 361.

reliquus, not rellicuus, relicuus.

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 206, 151; IV, 1668. Tab. Malac. 63. Cic. de Re p. I, 4, 7; II, 11, 12. Sall. Fragm. Vat. Hist. I a, 12. Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 6, 15; 40, 1; Fragm. Pal. XCI, 2 b. reliqus, Fragm. Vat. Cic. pro Rab. I (MAI, Auct. Class. II, p. 370). relicus, Fragm. Med. Cic. pro Flacco, 11 (MAI, ib. p. 8). Fragm. Taur. Ep. ad Fam. VI, 9, 2. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 21, 1. Cf. LACHMANN, in Lucr. p. 305.

renuntio, v. nuntio.

repello, reppuli, not repuli.

reperio, repperi, not reperi.

Like refero, rettuli. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 25, § 100. Luc. Müller, De re metr. p. 361. Cf. repperies in Cod. Vat. Verrin. II, 1, 42, § 109.

reprehendo and reprendo.

BR. 286. Cf. Cod. Vat. Verrin. II, 1, 42, § 108. Cic. de Re p. IV, 5, 5 (OSANN). Examples from Horace, ed. Keller-Holder, II, p. 453.

res publica, not to be written together respublica.

Cf. OSANN (p. 14) on Cic. de Re p. I, 3, 4. The special meaning "state" requires no distinction in the way of writing the word.

reses, not resis in the Nom. Sing. BR. 147

restinguo, not restingo.

E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 5, 76 (HOLDER).

retracto, not retrecto.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 387.

revertor, not revortor; like verto.

Rhegium, v. Regium.

rhombus, not rombus.

Hor. Epod. 2, 50 (KELLER); Serm. I, 2, 116; II, 2, 42, 48, 49, 95; 8, 30 (HOLDER).

Riphaei, not Ripaei.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. pp. 424, 425.

robigo, not rubigo.

BR. 85 sq. Hor. Carm. III, 23, 7 (KELLER); Serm. II, 1, 43 (HOLDER).

robur, roboris, not robor.

BR. 84; cf. ib. 4, 45. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 437 sq.

rotundus, not the collateral form rutundus.

rutundus arose through regular vowel change, but was probably peculiar to the prevailing plebeian speech. It is found, e. g. in the *Codd. Paris.* 7900° *Emmer.*, Hor. Epist. I, 100; *Monac.* 14685, Hor. Ars. 323; *Voss.* 84, *Vindob.* 189 (prim. man.), Cic. de Deor. Nat. II, 46, 117. Cf. LACHMANN, *in Lucr.* 96.

rupes; see above, § 15, 3.

rursum, rursus, not rusus, russus.

Br. 273, 332. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 444 sq. Hor. Serm. I, 3, 28; II, 3, 268 al. (Holder). Ritschl, *Opusc.* II, 262 sq., 544.

S.

saeculum, not seculum.

FL. 27. In Mss., e. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 20, 5. Cic. de Re p. II, 10, 18; de Leg. I, 6, 19, and often.

saepes, not sepes.

FL. 28. Ms. authority in RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 446. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, VI, 2, 10, 11. Cf. saepio, and see above, § 15, 3.

saepio, saepsi, saeptum, not sep-.

FL. 28. In regard to Ms. authority, cf. OSANN (p. 88, where his decision is wrong) on Cic. de Re p. I, 26, 41. Cic. de Or. I, 9, § 36; 32, § 142 (ELLENDT). Sall. Hist. I, 41, 15 (DIETSCH). Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 19, 10; 44, 4; VI, 2, 9. Tac. Ann. XIV, 44. Examples from inscriptions in Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 594.

saeta, not seta.

saetosus, not setosus.

E. g. Hor. Epod. 17, 15 (KELLER). Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 414.

saevio, not sevio.

saevitia, not sevitia.

saevus, not sevus.

Br. 204. Sev- is also found in manuscripts. Cf. Hor. Serm. I, 4, 49 al. (HOLDER). Tac. Ann. XIV, 45.

Sallentini, better than Salentini.

Verg. Aen. III, 400 (RIBBECK). Cic. pro S. Rosc. 46, 133 and elsewhere.

Sallustius, not Salustius.

In inscriptions, e. g. Corp. Ins. Lat. IV, p. 252.

sanguinolentus and sanguinulentus.

Sanguinol-, Cornificius ad Her. IV, 39, 51. Ovid. Her. 3, 50 al.; together with sanguinul-, Ov. Fast. IV, 844 al. Examples in Corssen, Ausspr. II², 145.

sarcio, sarsi, sartum; not sarsum. Br. 276.

Sardanapāllus, better than Sardanapālus.

Cic. Tusc. V, 35, 101 (BAITER). Cf. OSANN (pp. 305, 510) on Cic. de Re p.

sario, better than sarrio.

FLECKEISEN, Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 97, p. 212.

sarisa, better than **sarissa**; so σάρισα, together with σάρισσα.

σάρισα, in *Thes. Gr.* (ed. DINDORF) s. v. σάρισσα. FORCELLINI was the first to suggest the spelling sarrisa.

satrapea, better than the later form satrapia (σατραπεία). See above, § 5, 2. Curtius, V, 6, 44, where MÜTZELL decides for satrapea (I, p. 394, = HEDICKE, p. 75, 31).

satura and the later form satira, not satyra.

satura, in Hor. Serm. II, 1, 1; 6, 17 (HOLDER). Cf. Quint. IX, 2, 36; 3, 9; X, 1, 93, 95, where HALM reads satura. Iuvenal, 1, 30.

scabillum and scapillum.

BR. 241.

scaena, not scena (σκηνή).

Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 594. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 387. Hor. (ed. Holder-Keller, II, p. 456). El-LENDT decides incorrectly on Cic. de Or. II, 46, § 193. scaenicus, like scaena.

sceptrum, not scaeptrum $(\sigma \kappa \hat{\eta} \pi \tau \rho o \nu)$.

E. g. Verg. Aen. IX, 9. Corp. Ins. Lat. IV, 1939. Cf. Br. 205.

-scida, not scheda (σχίδη).

BR. 291.

scribo, scripsi, scriptum, not scribsi, scribtum.

See above, § 7, I, 3. scribti, e. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 8, 4.

scripulum, not scriptulum.

BR. 256.

sebum, not sevum.

BR. 239.

secius, v. setius.

sed, not set.

Br. 253 sq. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 11, § 48. OSANN (p. 15) on Cic. de Re p. I, 3, 4. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 38, 4; IV, 22, 3; 27, 4, al. Cf. IV, 23, 3; V,

32, 7. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 398. Hor. Serm. I, 1, 27, al. (HOLDER).

sedes, not sedis in the Nom. Sing.

Br. 146 - 149. See above, § 15, 3.

seiunx, not seiux.

BR. 270.

Seleucea and (more modern) Seleucia.

OTTO as quoted in OSANN (p. 468) on Cic. de Re p. See above, § 5, 2.

semestris, not semenstris.

Like trimestris. E. g. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 206, 92, 102. semēsus and semēssus.

Verg. Aen. III, 244 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 445). Hor. Serm. I, 3, 81; II, 6, 85 (HOLDER).

semustus, better than semiustus.

Verg. Aen. III, 578; V, 697; XI, 200 (RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 446).

sepulcrum, better than sepulchrum.

BR. 288 sq. Cf. Cic. de Or. I, 34, § 157 (ELLENDT). De Leg. II, 24, 61 (VAHLEN, pp. 119-124). RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 424. Holder and Keller write ch in Hor. (vol. I, p. 289; II, p. 457). Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 595.

sequor, Third Pers. Plur. Pres. Indic. sequuntur; Perf.

secutus.

Not sequentur, sequentus, or secuntur. The latter form is frequent in good Mss.; e. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 30, I. Hor. Serm. I, 6, 108, al. (HOLDER). See above, § 6, II; § 19, I.

servus, not servos (see above, § 4; § 14, 1).

sescenti, not sexcenti.

sesc-, Monum. Ancyr. I, 19; III, 25; Cod. Vat. Cic.

de Re p. I, 37, 58 (ed. OSANN, p. 119). Cf. MAI, Auct. Class. II, p. 389. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 62, 8. RITSCHL. Opusc. II. 657.

setius, not secius.

FL. 28. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 446. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 595.

sibilare, not sifilare.

BR. 240. E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 1, 66 (HOLDER).

sibilus, not sifilus; v. sibilare.

simulacrum, not simulachrum. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 34, § 157.

singillatim, not singulatim.

singillatim only is general, at least in standard writers. FLECKEISEN (29) cites in proof, Cic. in Caec. Div. 15, 20 (cf. ZUMPT, p. 36). Cic. Verr. II, 3, 20, § 53; 42, § 100 al.

Siren, not Seren (Σειρήν).

Br. 142. Cf. Hor. Serm., II, 3, 14; Epist. I, 2, 23 (HOLDER-KELLER).

sobrius, not sobreus, nor sober.

Br. 136, 85 sq. E. g. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 5 (HOLDER). sodalicius. See above, § 6, I.

solacium, not solatium.

E. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 51, 1. FL. 30. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 446. Corp. Ins. Lat. II, 1094, 12.

solea, not solia.

BR. 133. Cf. Hor. Serm. I, 3, 128 al. (HOLDER).

solium, not soleum.

BR. 136 sq.

sollemnis, not sollennis, nor sollemnnis. Sall. Cat. 22, 2 (DIETSCH). Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 29, 5; V, 50, 7; 52, 11. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 285, XXIV. Verg. Aen. XII, 193 (RIBBECK). Hor. Carm. IV, 11. 17; Epist. I, 1, 101; 18, 49; II, 1, 103 (KELLER). HENZEN, *Scavi*, p. 65.

sollers, not solers.

Sall. Iug. 96, I (DIETSCH). Hor. Carm. IV, 8, 8; Ars, 407 (KELLER).

sollertia, not solertia.

Like sollers. E. g. Sall. Iug. 7, 7 (DIETSCH).

sollicito, sollicitudo, not solicit -.

E. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 20, 8, al. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 1008.

somnulentus, better than somnolentus,

is attested by Mss. of Appuleius and Solinus (Corssen, Ausspr. II², 146). Cf. sanguinolentus, vinolentus, formidulosus.

sonipes, not sonupes.
Br. 111.

spatior, not spacior.

spatium, not spacium.

E. g. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 1220. spondēus and spondīus.

Quint. I, 10, 32; IX, 4, 97, 98, 102 (HALM).

stellio, not stelio nor stillio.

BR. 260. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 429.

stillicidium, not stilicidium.

LACHMANN, whose view is erroneous, gives citations, in Lucr. p. 33.

stillio, v. stellio.

stilus, not stylus.

E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 10, 72; II, 1, 39 (HOLDER).

stlata (stlatarius), not sclata.

BR. 214.

stlis. v. lis.

strues. See above, § 15. 3.

stuppa, stuppeus, not stupa nor stippa.

Verg. Aen. V, 682 (RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 451), al. suadela, not suadella.

BR. 259 sq. Cf. Hor. Epist. I, 6, 38 (KELLER).

subditicius. See above, § 6, I.

subeo. subii. etc. See above. § 10. II.

subf-. v. suff.

subicio, better than subiicio.

See above, § 20, II; cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 42, \$ 189.

submergo and summergo.

subministro and sumministro.

submitto and summitto.

submoveo and summoveo.

submuto and summuto.

See above, § 20, I, 10. Cic. Or. § 158. Cf. ib. § 93. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 389.

suboles, not subolis, or soboles.

Br. 147. See above, § 15, 3. Hor. Carm. III, 13, 8; IV. 3, 14; Carm. Saec. 17 (KELLER). Cic. Tusc. II. 10. 23 (BAITER, ed. Tur.).

subrogo and surrogo.

subr-, Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 19, 1, 2. See above, § 20. I, 10.

subsicivus, not subsecivus.

Cic. de Leg. I, 3, 9; 4, 13 al. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 200, 66 (supsicivo).

subsidium, not supsidium.

See above, § 7, I, 2. E. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 12, 4. Fast. Praen. Apr. 24.

subtemen, and subtegmen. The first is the usual form.

Verg. Aen. III, 483 (RIBBECK). Hor. Epod. 13, 15 (KELLER). Corp. Ins. Lat. IV. 1507; Add. p. 208.

subter. See above, § 7, I, 2.

subtilis, not suptilis.

Hor. Serm. II, 7, 101; Epist. II, 1, 242; cf. Serm. II, 8, 38 (HOLDER-KELLER). Cic. de Leg. I, 4, 13 al.

subtilitas, not suptilitas. supt., Cic. de Re p. I. 10, 16.

succedo, succinctus, and like compounds. See above, § 20, I, 10.

Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 389.

succenseo, v. suscenseo.

sucus, not succus.

ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 21, § 88; 22, § 93. Hor. Carm. III, 3, 35; 27, 54 (KELLER).

Suebi, Suebicus, not Suev-.

BR. 332. Monum. Ancyr. VI, 3.

suffero,

sufficio,

suffodio, and like compounds, not subf-.

See above, § 20, I, 10.

Sulpicius, not Sulpitius.

Cf. Cic. de Or. II, 23, § 96 sq. (ELLENDT). See above, § 6, I.

sulpur and sulphur, not sulfur.

sulpur is supported by the better Ms. tradition in

Vergil (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 424), Hor. Epist. I, 15, 7 (KELLER). Cf. Sall. Iug. 57, 5 (DIETSCH). Quintil. I, 6, 22; XII, 10, 76 (HALM).

sumo, sumpsi, sumptum.

Br. 248 sqq., 332. Cf. OSANN (p. 181 sq.) on Cic. de Re p. Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 54, 8. Hor. (ed. Holder and Keller, I, p. 292; II, p. 463). Feriale Cum., Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 310.

sumptus, not sumtus, v. sumo.

E. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 4, 5.

superlacio, not suppellex. superiacio, not superiicio.

Cf. Verg. Aen. XI, 625.

sup-p, not subp-. For instance,

suppedito, not subpedito.

See above, § 20, I, 10; e. g. Cic. de Leg. II, 27, 67, where the Cod. B. give -bp-.

supplex, supplico, not supl-. supplicium, not suplicium.

E. g. Monum. Ancyr. V, 3; Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 19, 6.

suppono,

supporto,

supprim o, and like compounds; see above, sup-p
and § 20, I, 10.

Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 389.

Suria, v. Syria.

sursum, sursus, not susum, susus.

BR. 273. On the ending, cf. RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 262.

suscenseo, better than succenseo.

Cic. Tusc. I, 41, § 99. Ter. Phorm. II, 3, 14. Plaut. Trin. 1164 (RITSCHL).

suspīcio, better than suspītio; the latter is probably an independent parallel formation from suspīc(i)tio.

suspitio occurs in good Mss. along with suspicio, and since the length of the second syllable did not favor a direct derivation from suspicor, I formerly, with FLECK-EISEN and others, put down the form suspitio as alone correct (Rhein. Mus. XXIV, 539). Yet suspicio is so well attested from a time in which the confusion of ci and ti before vowels had not yet gained ground, that either suspitio is incorrect, or two independent formations have arisen; the first one direct from the c-stem SPIC, and the other from the supine stem SPIC-T. Cf. HAUPT in Hermes, IV, 147.

syllaba, not sillaba.

Br. 126. Hor. Ars, 251 (KELLER).

synodus and synhodus.

Without h in Ammian XV, 7, 7; XXI, 16, 18. h arises as in Euodus, Euhodus, Euhemerus. Cf. Panhormus.

Syracosius, not Syracusius, Συρακόσιος; but Syracūsanus.

Cic. de Or. III, 34, § 139 (ELLENDT); cf. ib. II, 13, § 57.

Syria and Suria.

Both forms belong to the first century of the Empire. The form with y came in after the Augustan age, but did not entirely displace the form with u. For modern Latin writing, Syria is to be recommended as the more correct form.

T.

tabes, not tabis in the Nom. Sing. Br. 147. See above, § 15, 3.

taeter, not teter; nor yet taetrus, tetrus.

Cic. de Re p. II, 26, 48; III, 33, 45; cf. OSANN (p. 95) on *ib.* I, 29, 45. Sall. Cat. 52, 13. Hor. Carm. III, 11, 19 (KELLER); Serm. I, 2, 33; 3, 107; 4, 60 (HOLDER). Br. 86.

tanguam and tamguam.

BR. 332, 263-265. Cf. Cic. de Re p. (ed. OSANN, p. 141 sqq.). Cod. Veron. Livii reads tanquam, IV, 15, 2; tamquam, III, 21, 5; IV, 58, 10. Hor. (ed. HOLDER and KELLER, II, p. 464).

tanto opere and tantopere.

Like magno opere.

tantundem, not tantum dem.

Br. 265. Hor. Serm. II, 4, 91 (HOLDER). Cf. the same on Serm. I, 1, 52, 56; 3, 115; II, 3, 237.

Tarracina, not Terracina.

Sall. Cat. 46, 3. Cic. de Or. II, 59, § 240 (ELLENDT). Cf. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 540.

tegmen and tegimen; the latter in the Nom. and Accus. Sing.

Quint. IX, 4, 4. Tac. Ann. II, 21. On tegimen, tegumen, cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 451.

temno, not tempno, Perf. tempsi.

Br. 248. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 441. Hor. Serm. I, I, II6; II, 2, 38 (HOLDER).

temperi ("timely"), comparative temperius, not tempori, temporius.

RITSCHL in Suet. Vit. Terentii, 507 - 509 (Opusc. II, 257).

tentare and temptare.

BR. 249. Cic. de Or. I, 21, § 97 (ELLENDT). Cod. Vat. Verrin reads tempt-, II, 2, 24, § 59. Cic. de Re p. II, 12,

23 (OSANN, p. 178). Sall. (DIETSCH, II, p. 378). Cod. Veron Livii, V, 24, 2. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 441. Hor. (ed. Holder and Keller, I, p. 293; II. p. 464).

Teresias and Tiresias, Τειρεσίας.

Hor. Serm. II, 5, I (HOLDER, who writes Ter-). See above, § 5, 2.

tergeo (tergo), tersi, tersum, not tertum. Br. 276.

tesqua, not tesca.

Hor. Epist. I. 14, 19 (KELLER).

teter, v. taeter.

Thalia, better than Thalea.

Thalea was the form until the Augustan age; Thalia came in during the first century after Christ. Cf. above, § 5, 2.

thesaurus, not thensaurus.

thensaurus is the more ancient form. BR. 266. Cf. Sall. Iug. 10, 4; 37, 4; 75, I (DIETSCH, who reads thens-). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 434. Hor. Carm. III, 24, 2 (KELLER); Serm. II, 6, II (HOLDER).

Thrax and Thraex.

FL. 30. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 387. So Thraca, Thraeca, Thracius, Thraecius; Thraessa, Hor. Carm. III, 9, 9 (KELLER).

thus, v. tus.

Thyias, not Thyas.

Verg. Aen. IV, 302 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 428). Hor. Carm. II, 19, 9; III, 15, 10 (KELLER).

thynnus (θύννος), not thunnus.

Hor. Serm. II, 5, 44 (HOLDER).

tinea, not tinia.

BR. 133. Cf. Hor. Epist. I, 20, 12 (KELLER).

tingo, not tinguo.

BR. 129. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 448. Hor. Carm. II, 14, 27; III, 23, 13; IV, \$2,23 (Keller, who writes tinguere).

tisanarium, not ptisanarium,

in Hor. Serm. II, 3, 155 (Holder). Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 93, p. 244.

tolerabilis, not tulerabilis;

tolero, not tulero.

Br. 83.

Tolomaeus, v. Ptolomaeus.

tondeo, totondi, tonsum, not tosum.

Br. 268.

torpedo, not turpido.

BR. 83, 145. Cf. OSANN (p. 10) on Cic. de Re p. I, 2, 2. totiens. better than toties.

BR. 269; see above, § 17, II. Cf. Cic. de Or. II, 30, § 130; 32, § 137 (ELLENDT). Cic. Divin. in Caec. 14, 45 (ZUMPT). Sall. Iug. 106, 3 (DIETSCH). Cod. Veron. Livii reads totiens, III, 67, 5. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 434. Hor. Carm. Saec. 23; Serm. II, 3, 194; 7, 70; Epist. I, 1, 6 (HOLDER-KELLER).

trabs, not traps.

Br. 243, 246. See above, § 15, 1.

traiectus, not transiectus.

Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 34, 7.

tralaticius, not tralatitius. See above, § 6, I. transicio and traicio, better than traiicio.

See above, § 20, I, 11; II. Liv. XXI, 47 extr.

transmitto and tramitto.

See above, § 20, I, 11. tramitto is the reading in Cic. de Re p. I, 3, 6.

transnare and tranare.

See above, § 20, I, II. Hor. Serm. II, I, 8 (HOLDER). Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 33, II.

transversus, not transvorsus.

Like versus. The older form transvorsus is the reading, in Hor., Ars, 447 (KELLER).

Trasumēnnus, Tarsumēnnus, and Trasimēnnus are forms better attested than Trasumenus, Trasimenus.

RITSCHL in *Rhein. Mus.* XXII, 603 - 605 (*Opusc.* II, 528, 540). HALM writes Trasumenus in Nepos, Hannibal 4, 3.

treceni, not triceni (="three hundred each").

BR. 214. *Monum. Ancyr.* III, 7. Cf. Hor. Carm. II, 14, 5 (KELLER).

tres. Accusative tres and tris.

See above, § 15, 7. Cf. Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 54, 4, 8; 55, 3. The Nominative tris is also found. Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 56, 2. Cf. ib. 59, 2.

tribunicius, not tribunitius.

Br. 218. See above, § 6, I.

trīceni = "thirty each." Cf. trěceni.

tricesimus and trigesimus; not - ensimus.

NEUE, Lat. Formenl. II, 163. Cf. vicesimus.

trimestris, not trimenstris.

- ens-, in the rustic calendar, Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 358. Cf. semestris.

tripartitus and tripertitus.

Liv. XXIII, 16, 8 (ALSCHEFSKI).

triumpho,

triumphus, not triumpo, triumpus.

Br. 282, 287. Examples are to be found in Hor., ed.

KELLER and HOLDER, I, p. 295. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 63, 8, 9, 11, al.

tropaeum and trophaeum.

FLECKEISEN, Jahrb. für Phil. vol. 101, p. 458 sq. tropaea, according to KELLER, is the reading in Hor. Carm. II, 9, 19, of the Cod. Paris., A 1, Bern. tropea, Cod. Paris. φ. ψ. π.; trophea in other places, A 2. Cf. Tac. Ann. XV, 18, 1, where Cod. Med. reads tropea.

tundo, tutudi, tunsum and tusum.

BR. 268. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 435; on tussus, cf. *ib.* p. 445.

turma, not torma.

Br. 85. E. g. Hor. Epist. II, 1, 190 (KELLER).

tus, better than thus.

BR. 293. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* pp. 122, 421. Hor. Carm. I, 19, 14, al.; Serm. I, 5, 99; Epist. I, 14, 23; II, 1, 269 (HOLDER-KELLER). HENZEN, *Scavi*, p. 37 sqq.

tutela, not tutella.

BR. 259. Cic. de Or. I, 39, § 180 (ELLENDT); cf. *ib*. II, 46, § 193. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 218; Epist. I., 103; Carm. II, 17, 23, al. (HOLDER-KELLER).

V=u, v.

On the letters V, U, u, v, see above, § 2.

vacatio ("exemption," "immunity"), not vocatio.

Br. 71, sq. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 451. E. g. Cic. de Deor. Nat. I, 20, 53 (BAITER, p. 383, ed. Tur.). vacuus, not võcuus.

Br. 71, 319 sq. Cf. Hor. (Keller-Holder, I, p. 296; II, p. 468).

valetudo, not valitudo.

Hor. Serm. II, 2, 88; Epist. I, 4, 10, (HOLDER-KELLER). Monum. Ancyr. II, 19. Valetudo dea, Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 472.

vapor, not vapos. See above, § 15, 2.

vates, not vatis in the Nom. Sing.

Br. 147 sqq. See above, § 15, 3.

vatillum, not batillum.

Hor. Serm. I, 5, 36 (HOLDER).

ubicumque, better than ubicunque.

Hor. Serm. I, 2, 62; Epist. I, 3, 34, and often (Keller-Holder).

vehemens, better than vemens, not veehems.

BR. 285 sq. Cf. ib. 283. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 21, 3, al. Cf. ib. 19, 4. On veemens, cf. Hor. Epist. II, 2, 28, 120 (KELLER).

vehes. See above, § 15, 3.

Vei, Veiorum, Veis, better than Veii, Veiis.

See above, § 14, 3. Veis is the reading, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 4, 10; 46, 4; VI, 4, 5, Cf. beis, *ib.* V, 4, 1; 52, 10. Veiis, *ib.* V, 5, 10.

velut, not velud.

Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 34, 7; V, 28, 3, al. Hor. Serm. I, 6, 66; II, 1, 30 (HOLDER).

venalicius, venalis, not vaen-.

venum do and venundo.

E. g. Sall. Iug. 91, 7. Cf. above, § 9, II.

venum eo, veneo, not vaen-.

E. g. Sall. Iug. 28, I, and often. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 598.

Vergiliae, not Virgiliae, like Vergilius.

Fast. Venus. Mai. 7, Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 301.

Vergilius is the name of the poet, and is to be so written in Latin.

RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 779 sqq.

Verginius, not Virginius.

RITSCHL, Opusc. II, 780. E. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 11, 12, al.

verres. See above, § 15, 3.

verrucosus, not verrucossus.

BR. 268.

versus (versum), not the older vorsus.

BR. 101 sqq. Cf. verto. vorsus, vorsum in Sallust. The Participle versis occurs in Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 43, 6, al. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 598.

vertex, not the older vortex.

BR. 101 sg. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 436 sq. Hor. Serm. I, 8, 6; Epist. II, 2, 4 (HOLDER-KELLER, and vol. I, p. 297). Cf. verto.

verto, not vorto, like versus. Sallust has vorto.

OSANN (p. 442) on Cic. de Re p. For examples from
Horace, see in Holder and Keller, I, p. 297; II,
p. 470. Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 58, 8, al.

vespere and vesperi.

Cic. ad Att. XI, 12, 1; VII, 4, 2. These and other examples are to be found in Neue, Lat. Formenl. II, 672.

vester, not the older voster.

Br. 101 sqq. So too the writers of the Augustan age. voster in Sallust.

veto, -are, not the older and plebeian votare. Cf. Hor. Serm. I, 10, 56 (HOLDER).

Veturia and Voturia.

BR. 101. Cf. Veturius, Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 8, 2. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 598.

vicesimus, more usual than vigesimus; not vicensimus.

See above, § 9, III. vicensimum is the reading of Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 4, 12. Cf. Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 598. NEUE, Lat. Formenl. II, 163.

victima, not the older victuma.

Cf. Fast. Praen. Ian. 17, Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 312. HENZEN, Scavi, pp. 5, 37.

vilicus, not villicus; but villa.

Sall. Iug. 85, 39. Cic. de Re p. I, 38, 59; V, 3, 5 (OSANN, p. 122). Cf. MAI on Cic. pro Tullio, 7 (Auct. Class. II, 338). Hor. Epist. I, 14, 1, 15; II, 2, 160 (KELLER). Corp. Ins. Lat. I, 1305.

vinculum and vinclum.

ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 45, § 194. OSANN on Cic. de Re p. I, 3, 5.

vinea, better than vinia.

Br. 133 - 135, 321. vinea in *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 5, 6; 7, 2, al. Cf. the rustic calendar, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 358, Febr. 11; Mart. 11; Dec. 12.

vinolentus, and, perhaps better, vinulentus. So vinolentia and vinulentia.

Like sanguinolentus; cf. formidulosus.

virectum, not viretum.

Verg. Aen. VI, 638 (RIBBECK).

Virgiliae, Virgilius, v. Vergiliae, Vergilius.

Virginius, v. Verginius.

vivo, vivunt, not vivont. See above, § 4; § 19, I. ulcus, not hulcus.

E. g. Verg. Georg. III, 454. The aspirated form was based upon the analogy of ξλκος (FORCELLINI, s. v.)

Ulixes, not Ulysses.

Br. 79. Cf. Hor. (ed. Holder and Keller, vol. I, p. 299; II, p. 472.) Cic. de Leg. I, 1, 2 (Vahlen). Cornificius, I, 11, 18, and often (KAYSER).

umbilicus, not imbilicus.

BR. 123.

umerus, not humerus.

FL. 31. Cf. RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 421. Hor. Serm. I, 5, 90, al. (Holder, vol. I, p. 299; II, p. 472.)

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 421. Hor. Epod. 12, 10 (KELLER). CORSSEN, Ausspr. I², p. 545.

umor, not humor.

Verg. Georg. I, 43, al. Hor. Carm. I, 12, 29; 13, 6 (KELLER). Cf. umidus.

unguen,

unguentum,

unguis, not ungen, ungentum, ungis.

BR. 128 sq.; p. x. Cf. e. g. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 228 (HOLDER); Ars, 375 (KELLER, and vol. I, p. 299). Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 599. HENZEN, Scavi, p. 70.

unguo, unxi, and ungo.

Br. 127-129. Cf. Ribbeck, Prol. in Verg. p. 448. Hor., ed. Holder-Keller, II, p. 473.

universus, like adversus.

unquam and umquam, like nunquam.

Cf. Cic. de Or. I, 4, § 13 (ELLENDT). Cic. de Re p.

(OSANN, p. 141). umquam occurs in the *Cod. Vat.* Verrin., and often in the *Cod. Veron.* Livii; together with unquam, Liv. III, 12, 3. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 431. Hor., ed. Holder-Keller, I, p. 299; II, p. 473.

vocuus, v. vacuus.

volaemus, a, um (volaema pira), not volemus. Verg. Georg. II, 88 (RIBBECK).

Volcanus, not Vulcanus.

Br. 320. Hor. Carm. I, 4, 8; III, 4, 59 (KELLER). Cf. Fast. Vall., Pinc. Aug. 23; Fast. Venus. Mai 23, Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 298 sqq. HENZEN, Scavi, p. 87.

volgus, v. vulgus.

volnus, v. vulnus.

volo, vult, vultis.

According to § 4, § 19, above. E. g. vultis in Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 21, 4; 67, 7.

volpes, v. vulpes.

Volsci, Volscus, better than Vulsci.

In Cod. Veron. Livii, the prevailing form is Volsc-, yet Vulsc- is the reading, III, 57, 8; 67, 11. Cf. Sall. Hist. III, 37 (DIETSCH, II, p. 72). BR. 320. So

Volsiniensis, better than Vulsiniensis.

Voltumna, better than Vultumna.

Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 23, 5; VI, 2, 2.

voltur, v. vultur.

Volturnus, better than Vulturnus.

Volturnus was the form of the beginning of the Empire; cf. Fast. Pinc., Pigh., Vall., Aug. 27, Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 298 sqq.

voltus, v. vultus.

voluntas, not volumtas.

On volumtas, see Mai on Cic. Verrin. II, 1, 47, § 124 (= Auct. Class. II, p. 398).

vorsus, v. versus.

vortex, v. vertex.

vorto, v. verto.

Vortumnus, better than Vertumnus.

Vortumnus was the form of the first years of the Empire. Cf. Hor. Serm. II, 7, 14; Epist. I, 20, 1, (HOLDER-KELLER). Fast. Vall., Amit., Aug. 13, Corp. Ins. Lat. I, p. 320 sqq.

voster, v. vester.

Voturia, v. Veturia.

upilio, v. opilio.

urbs, not urps.

BR. 242, 246; see above, § 15, 1. Cf. OSANN (p. 164 cf. p. 241) on Cic. de Re p. II, 5, 10. urbs, *Cod. Veron*. Livii, III, 68, 3.

urgeo, not urgueo.

BR. 127, 129. urgueo is found in old Mss. (cf. MAI on Comment. in Cic. pro Mil. = Auct. Class. II, p. 101), together with urgeo (RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 448. Cod. Veron. Livii, V, 4, 10; on the contrary, IV, 33, 10). Cf. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 30 (HOLDER-KELLER; other examples in the same, vol. II, p. 474).

utcumque, better than utcunque.

Like ubicumque.

utrimque, not utrinque.

Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 26, 3, 12; 27, 4. Hor. Serm. I, 9, 77; Epist. I, 18, 9 (Holder-Keller). Cf. Ritschl, Opusc. II, 457.

utrobique, not utrubique.

utrubique, in Cic. de Re p. III, 35, 48. Cf. Hor. Epist. I, 6, 10 (Keller).

utrumque, not utrunque.

Br. 265. Cf. Hor. (ed. Holder-Keller, I, p. 300; II, p. 474).

uvidus, not huvidus.

RIBBECK, Prol. in Verg. p. 421.

Vulcanus, v. Volcanus.

vulgus, not volgus.

Br. 88, 100. See above, § 4. volgus is, however, to be found in Cicero; e. g. de Re p. I, 5, 9.

vulnus, not volnus (like vulgus). E. g. Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 58, 13.

vulpes, not volpes, like vulgus. See above, § 15, 3. Vulsei, v. Volsei.

Vultumna, v. Voltumna.

vultur, not voltur, like vulgus.

Vulturnus, v. Volturnus. vultus, not voltus, like vulgus.

Y.

Yacinthus, Yllus, ymenaeus, Ymettus, ymnos, Ypnos, v. Hy-.

Z.

Zmyrna, better than Smyrna.

Cic. de Re p. I, 8, 13 (Zm- the original reading; Sm-the corrected reading); OSANN on p. 34 (cf. CREUZER, p. 40). Hor. Epist. I, 11, 3 (KELLER).

READY-REFERENCE TABLES

FOR LATIN ORTHOGRAPHY.

LATIN words, which occur frequently in the lower and middle classes of the Gymnasia, and which are often incorrectly written, are here alphabetically arranged according to their proper spelling.

a and ah, Interjection.

abicio, abieci, abiectum, abicere, better than abiicere.

absum, afui, afuturus, afore.

ac before consonants, except h;

atque before vowels and consonants.

adicere, like abicio.

adsimulare.

adulescens, Substantive, "the youth"; adolescens, Participle of adolesco.

aedis, better than aedes in Nom. Sing.

ăeneus, ăenus and aheneus, ahenus.

aequiperare.

aesculus.

agnoscere and adgnoscere.

alucinari and allucinari, better than halucinari, hallu-

ancora.

antenna and antenna.

antiquus, "old"; anticus, "that is in front."

anulus.

Apulia, Apulus.

arena, see harena.

artus, "narrow," not arctus. arundo, see harundo. auctor. autumnus.

baca.
ballista.
belua.
bos, Gen. Plur. boum, Dat. bubus, better than bobus.
braca, not bracea.
bracehium.
Brundisium.
bucina.

caelebs. caelum. caementum. caenum, "filth," not coenum. caerimonia and caeremonia. caespes. caestus, "boxing-gloves." caetra. causa, not caussa. cena, not coena. ceteri. clipeus, not clupeus, clypeus. coclea, better than cochlea. coercere, better than cohercere. coicio, conieci, coniectum, coicere, better than coniicere. comissari and comisari. comminus, not cominus. como, compsi, comptum.

comprehendere, better than comprendere.

condicio.

conectere.

coniti.

conivere.

coniunx.

contemno, contempsi, contemptum.

contio.

conubium.

convicium.

cottidie and cotidie, not quotidie.

crebrescere.

culleus, culleum.

cum, Preposition and Conjunction.

cumba, not cymba.

cumque = et cum, and in compounds, like quicumque. cupressus.

cycnus.

damma, not dama.

defatigo and defetigo.

deicio, deieci, deiectum, deicere, better than deiicere.

delenire, not delinire.

demo, dempsi, demptum.

depecisci and depacisci.

deprehendere and deprendere.

derigere, "to lay straight," "to place in a particular direction"; dirigere, "to move or place in different directions."

describere, "to copy," "to describe"; discribere, "to divide."

designare, "to mark out"; dissignare, "to arrange,"

detrectare and detractare. deversorium. deus, Plur. dii, diis and di, dis. dicio. dilectus, "military levy." dinosco, better than dignosco. dirigere, see derigere. discidium, not dissidium. discribere, see describere. dissionare. see designare.

eculeus, better than equuleus.
ei, not hei, Interjection.
eicio, eieci, eiectum, eicere, better than eiicio.
emo, emi, emptum.
epistula.
erus, era, erilis, not herus, etc.
exsilium, exsul, exsto, and the like.

faenum, "hay," not foenum.
faenus, "usury," not foenus.
farcio, farsi, fartum.
feeundus.
fetialis, not feeialis.
fetus, not foetus.
fides and fidis, "string of musical instrument."
foenum, foenus, see faenum, faenus.
foetus, see fetus.
formidulosus.

genetivus.

genitor.

glaeba, better than gleba.

Hadria.

haedus, not hoedus.

halucinari, see alucinari.

harena, better than arena.

hariolari.

harundo, better than arundo.

haud and haut; hau also before consonants.

haveo and aveo.

hedera, better than edera.

helluari and elluari.

here and heri, "yesterday."

hice, haece, hoce (strengthened form of hic, haec, hoc), not hicee, etc.; compounded with the interrogative ne, hicine, etc.

hiems.

holus, better than olus.

ilico.

immo.

inclitus and inclutus.

incoho, better than inchoo.

indutiae.

inicere, like abicio.

intellegere.

internecio, better than internicio.

is, Plural ii, iis.

Iuppiter.

Karthago and Carthago.

lagoena and lagona.
lanterna.
lautumiae.
lautus, better than lotus.
letum, not lethum.
lēvis, not laevis.
libet, libido, not lubet, etc.
linter and lunter.
littera, better than litera.
litus, not littus.

maereo.
maestus.
manibiae and manubiae.
mercennarius.
mille, Plur. milia.
mixtus, better than mistus.
multa, not mulcta, "a fine."
mundities, not mundicies.
murena, not myrtha.
myrtum, myrtus.

nanciscor, nactus, better than nanctus.
ne, affirmative particle, not nae.
neglegere.
negotium.
nenia, not naenia.
nequiquam, better than nequicquam.
nummus.
nunquam and numquam.
nuntiare, nuntius.

obicere, like abicio.
oboedire.
obscenus.
obstipesco, better than obstupesco.
olus, see holus.
otium.

paene. paenitet. paenula. Parnasus. parricida, parricidium. paulus, paulatim, paulisper. peierare. peiurus and periurus. "pennas avium, pinnas murorum dicimus." penuria. percontari. percrebrescere. pernicies. petorritum. pignus, pignoris and pigneris. pilleus, pilleum. plaustrum, not plostrum. pomerium, not pomoerium. praesaepis, praesaepia. prehendo and prendo. pretium. pro, not proh, Interjection. proelium. proicio, proieci, proiectum, proicere, better than proii-

cere.

promo, prompsi, promptum. promunturium. protinus. pulcher.

quadriduum.
quamquam and quanquam.
quattuor.
quicumque, better than quicunque.
quisquam, quicquam,
quisquis, quidquid.
quotidie, see cottidie.
quotiens.
quum, see cum.

raeda.
recido, reccidi.
redemptor.
refero, rettuli.
reicere, like deicio.
religio.
reliquus.
repello, reppuli, repulsum.
reperio, repperi, repertum.

saeculum.
saepire.
saeta.
saevire, saevus.
satira and satura.
satrapea.
scaena. not scena.

sepulcrum.

sescenti.

setius, not secius.

singillatim, not singulatim.

solacium.

sollemnis.

sollers.

spatium.

subicere, like abicio.

suboles.

subsicivus.

sucus.

sulpur and sulphur.

sumo, sumpsi, sumptum.

supellex.

supplex.

supplicium suscensere.

suspicio, better than suspitio.

syllaba.

taeter.

tanquam and tamquam.

tantundem.

tegmen and tegimen in the Nom. and Accus., tegm- better in the remaining cases.

temperi, temperius.

tentare and temptare.

thesaurus.

tingere.

totiens.

transicio, transieci, transiectum, transicere, and traicio, traieci, traiectum, traicere, better than traiicere. treceni, "300 each." triceni, "30 each." tropaeum and trophaeum. tus.

ubicumque, better than ubicunque. vehemens, better than vemens. venum do and venundo. venum eo and veneo. vespere and vesperi. vilicus.

umerus, not humerus.
umor, umidus.
unguere, unguentum.
unquam and umquam.
urgeo, not urgueo.
utrimque, not utrinque.
vulgus, not volgus; so
vulnus, vulpes, vultur, vultus.

Abbreviations: C.=Gaius. Cn.=Gnaeus. K.=Kalendae.

Adjectives in -icius, e. g. tribunicius, not -itius.

Declension of Nouns in -aius, -eius: (1) Gen. Sing. -aii, -eii, usually contracted into -ai, -ei; (2) Nom., Dat., and Abl. Plur. -aii, -aiis, -eii, eiis, also usually contracted into -ai, -ais, -ei, -eis.

The forms in -aii, -aiis, -eii, eiis are in accordance with the general rule of the Second Declension, but it is better to contract them as did the ancients usually; e. g. Gaius, Gai, Gaio; Pompeius, Pompei, Pompeio; Plural, Pompei, Pompeis; Vei, Veis.

THE END.





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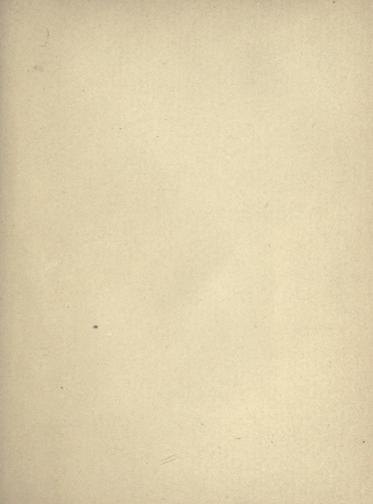
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